

40

1928



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

27th and 28th February and 1st and 2nd March 1928.



Volume XL (Nos. 1 to 4).

CONTENTS.

Monday, the 27th February 1928.

	PAGES
Personnel of the Government of Madras	1-7
Members present	8-9
I. New Members	9
II. Questions and Answers	9-53, 89-98
III. Communications to the Council	54
IV. Amendments to Standing Orders	54, 79-80
V. A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act	55
VI. A Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai)	55
VII. The Malabar Tenancy Bill	55
VIII. A Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Mr. M. V. Gangadhar Siva)	55
IX. A Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Mr. R. Nagan Gowda)	55
X. The Jaggaampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Bill	56-57
XI. Motions on matters of general public interest—	
Reconstitution of the Siraguppa taluk	57-59
Abolition of Local Fond toll-gates	60-61
Sale of 'pecorum'	61-63
The Kallar reclamation work	63-66
Control of village porambokes	66-68
Teaching of technical subjects in Adi-Dravida schools	68-75
Construction of buildings devoted for religious worship	75-81
Appointment of a separate Deputy Inspectress for Muslim Girls' schools	81-83
Investigation of Tungabhadra Project	84-87
Partial holiday for Muslims	88

Tuesday, the 28th February 1928.

Members present	99
I. Questions and Answers	100-120, 141-152
II. Communications to the Council	121, 152-154
III. Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General	121
IV. Budget for 1928-29	121-139
V. Programme of Budget discussion	140

Thursday, the 1st March 1928.

Members present	155
I. Questions and Answers	156-165, 223-232
II. General discussion of the Budget for 1928-29	166-223

Friday, the 2nd March 1928.

Members present	233
I. Questions and Answers	234-248, 293-302
II. Act assented to by His Excellency the Governor	248
III. Motion of no-confidence in the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government	248-249
IV. General discussion of the Budget for 1928-29	249-292



PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST*, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.I.E., Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.
Legislative.
Magistracy.

Marine (Central subject).
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Press and registration of books.
Publicity including Editors' Table.
Railways.
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
State prisoners.
Translators to Government.

2. The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agency.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).
Escheats.
Famine.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Mines.
Office procedure.
Petition rules—General questions.
Pounds and special funds.
Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
Reforms—not being legislative.
Treasure trove.
Warrant of precedence.
Wild animals.
Yeomials, inams and hereditary pensions.

3. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Administration report.	Labour (including factories).
Air-craft.	Laccadives.
Arms and explosives.	Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Boilers.	Reformatories.
Census.	Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Certificate of age and qualification.	Rewards for saving life and property.
Criminal Tribes.	Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Depressed classes.	Stamps.
Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.	Stationery and Government Presses.
Forests (including cinchona).	
Government Houses.	
Jails.	

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Central Subjects—	Central Subjects—cont.
Archæology and Epigraphy.	Post Office.
Customs (including trade).	Salt.
Ecclesiastical.	Telegraphs and telephones.
Income-tax.	European education.
Meteorology.	Finance.
Opium.	Military.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).	Move of Government to the Hills.
	Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education	Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.	Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agriculture.	Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Civil Veterinary department.	Registration.
Co-operative Societies.	Religious and Charitable Endowments.
Development of industries.	

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.	Pilgrimages within British India.
Excise.	Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
Fisheries.	Weights and Measures.
Medical administration.	

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.I.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPI ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (Minister).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Babadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhauji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED.
18. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
19. Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
20. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
21. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
22. Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N. ...	NOMINATED.
23. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
24. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
25. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
27. Gangadhar Siva, M. V.	NOMINATED.
28. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
29. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
30. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
31. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
32. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	NOMINATED.
33. Harisarvottama Rao, G.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
34. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
35. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
36. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
37. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
38. Kay, Kenneth	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
39. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
40. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
41. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
42. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
43. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
44. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppaswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Luker, A. T.	Madras Trades Association.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur (Chairman).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura cum Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. (Chairman).	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
62. Muthia Mudaliyar, S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (Deputy President).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.

Name and class of constituency.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ... | Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association. |
| 71. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. | NOMINATED. |
| 72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ... | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 73. Obi Reddi, C. ... | Anantapur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ... | Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural. |
| 75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R. | Chittoor, N.-M. Rural. |
| 76. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 77. Premayya, G. R. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo). | NOMINATED. |
| 79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar). | North Central Landholders. |
| 80. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi <i>alias</i> Muthuramalinga Setupathi). | Southern Landholders. |
| 81. Rajan, P. T. ... | Madura, N.-M. Rural. |
| 82. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ... | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 83. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ... | Nellore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 84. Ramanath Goenka ... | NOMINATED. |
| 85. Ramasomayajulu, C. ... | Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 86. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 87. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ... | Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N.-M. Urban. |
| 88. Ramjee Rao, V. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 89. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (<i>Minister</i>). | Bellary, N.-M. Rural. |
| 90. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. S. | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 91. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 92. Saldanha, J. A. ... | West Coast, Indian Christian. |
| 93. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ... | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 94. Sarabha Reddi, K. ... | Kurnool, N.-M. Rural. |
| 95. Satyamurti, S. ... | Madras University. |
| 96. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ... | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 97. Shetty, A. B. ... | South Kanara, N.-M. Rural. |
| 98. Simpson, Sir James, Kt. ... | Madras Chamber of Commerce. |
| 99. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 100. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N. ... | NOMINATED. |
| 101. Siva Rao, P. ... | Bellary, N.-M. Rural. |
| 102. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S. | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 103. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. | NOMINATED. |
| 104. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A. | NOMINATED. |
| 105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ... | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. O. ... | Ramnad, N.-M. Rural. |
| 107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ... | NOMINATED. |

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (<i>Minister</i>).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopnar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
112. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Muham- madan Rural.
113. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. Mc.G. C. ...	NOMINATED.
115. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
116. Tulasiram, L. K. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
117. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
119. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. (<i>Advocate-General</i>).	NOMINATED.
123. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkataratnam, B. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED.
127. Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
128. Wright, W. O. ...	European.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Sriman- narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
130. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirza- puram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Meston, Rev. Dr. W. ...	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.
134. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ...	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.
135. Smith, W. E. ...	NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras University Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME XL.

Monday, the 27th February 1928

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	John, Mr. V. Ch.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Karant, Mr. K. R.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Abdul Rizaack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Krishnan, Mr. K.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Arupaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Basbeer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. F.	Loker, Mr. A. T.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Bhemayya, Mr. J.	Mahmud Shamaad Sahib Bahadur.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Meera Ravattar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Cottrell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Muhammad.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Gnanayaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.

27th February 1928]

PRESENT—cont.

Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Raja of Panagal, *K.C.I.E.*
Raja of Ramnad.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sabahanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Seturathnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, *C.I.E.*, *I.C.S.*, Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, *I.C.S.*, Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. D.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkatarama Sastri, *C.I.E.*, Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkayya, Mr. S.
Watson, *I.C.S.*, Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in:—

Mr. W. E. SMITH.
Sir JAMES SIMPSON, *Kt.*
Mr. A. T. LUKER.
Mr. W. O. WRIGHT.
Mr. KENNETH KAY.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Justice

Enquiry into the Koilkuntla shooting incident.

* 1502 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to Government Order, dated 14th November 1927—

(a) whether the same Joint Magistrate that held the first enquiry about the Koilkuntla shooting incident, also tried the cases arising out of it;

[27th February 1928]

(b) the number of the accused, the number of witnesses examined, and the number of days or hours the Joint Magistrate actually took to dispose of the cases from start to finish;

(c) within what time after the disturbance these cases were disposed of;

(d) whether the Joint Magistrate does not hold that the ammunition used was not *very excessive*;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Superintendent of Police in his very first telegram stated that the police fired in self-defence;

(f) whether the Government have taken into consideration, in commending the Sub-Inspector's conduct as against the judgment of the joint magistrate, the expressed opinion of the District Superintendent of Police endorsed by the District Magistrate that matters should not be precipitated at that stage;

(g) who has to take the responsibility of deciding the interests of public peace;

(h) whether it has ever been proved that the Sub-Inspector was in time on the spot to take such responsibility and order fire; and

(i) how many men were present at the public meeting at Koilkuntla said to have been held within a few days of the occurrence and how many of them were local officials and village munsifs?

A.—(a) The preliminary enquiry was held by the Joint Magistrate of Nandyal. As regards the trial of the cases, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1180, Public, dated 14th November 1927, placed on Editors' Table.

(b) The number of accused was 26. The number of witnesses examined by the Joint Magistrate of Nandyal was 17; the trial opened on 29th July 1927 and closed on 30th July 1927. The Government have no information regarding the trial by the Taluk Magistrate of Nandyal.

(c) The disturbance was on 5th July 1927 and the Joint Magistrate of Nandyal disposed of the case tried by him on 30th July 1927.

(d) He held that the quantity of ammunition used was not very excessive.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 127 and 4 (p) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.

(h) Some witnesses have deposed that the Sub-Inspector gave the order to fire.

(i) The Government have no information.

[27th February 1928]

Auction of lands under section 130 of the Madras Estates Land Act.

* 1504 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that, when for arrears of rent the holding of a tenant is brought to sale and is bid for by the proprietor under section 130 of the Madras Estates Land Act, the Revenue Divisional Officers do not allow the arrears due to the proprietor to be set off against the sale amount?

A.—Yes. Section 124 of the Estates Land Act read with the proviso to section 127 precludes the Revenue Divisional Officers from allowing the arrears due to the proprietor to be set off against the sale amount.

Railways*Extension of the railway from Agastampalli to Point Calimere.*

* 1505 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the inhabitants of Point Calimere about the extensions of the railway from Agastampalli to Point Calimere;

(b) whether the District Board of Tanjore has recommended such extension and have also guaranteed against any loss; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The memorial and the District Board's resolution have been forwarded to the Railway Board and their orders are awaited.

Formation of Provinces*Correspondence regarding the constitution of an Andhra Province.*

* 1506 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any correspondence has taken place regarding the constitution of an Andhra Province since August last between the Local Government and the higher authorities;

(b) if so, whether any actual proposal is before the Government either here or in the Government of India or at the Secretary of State's office in regard to the matter; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, at what stage the proposal at present is?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules*Prohibition of Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund.*

* 1507 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in reference to a reply given to my supplementary questions on question No. 512, regarding prohibition of Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund answered on 18th October 1927—

(a) whether he has taken into consideration the representation made to him by the All-India Spinners' Association or any member of its executive and referred to in his answer;

27th February 1928]

(b) what the representation was ; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any conclusion on the said representation and if so, what it is ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have received no communication purporting to come from the All-India Spinners' Association or from any body purporting to be on the executive of that association.

Public Service

Re-entertainment of Mr. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai in the Registration Department of the Madura district.

* 1508 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM : With reference to the answer to question No. 1063 answered on 2nd November 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from one P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, ex-acting clerk of the Registration department of the Madura district, praying for re-entertainment in service ;

(b) whether the said clerk has put in a total and satisfactory service of more than thirty months in the department on 16th November 1926 under G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927 ; and

(c) whether there are cases where the District Registrars neglected to obtain the necessary exemption for the clerks at the time of appointing them as acting clerks ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) There are said to be a few such cases. The Inspector-General of Registration is enquiring into them.

Revenue Establishments

Institution of a black-list by the Collector of Kurnool.

* 1509 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in view of the replies given to question No. 695 answered on 19th October 1927, regarding the institution of a black-list by the Collector of Kurnool, whether in the district of Kurnool the Collector in putting into operation Board's Standing Order No. 132 is awarding black-marks in conformity with the wording of the Standing Order that black-marks should be awarded only in such cases as deserve either actual " punishment or severe censure " ?

A.—The question is not understood. When a specific punishment such as reduction or suspension is inflicted or a severe censure is deemed to be deserved, an entry of the fact is made in the conduct sheet.

Appointment of matriculates as sub-magistrates.

* 1510 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (1) to call for a districtwar list of school-final and matriculate sub-magistrates as on 1st January 1928 and lay it on the table indicating the exact circumstances under which the Revenue Board has permitted their names to be included in the sub-magistrates' list and (2) to state—

(a) why the High Court Judges are not consulted in the preparation of eligible lists for sub-magistrates ;

[27th February 1928]

(b) whether it is a fact that an unpassed clerk named Raghava Ayyar was appointed as sub-magistrate by a previous Collector of Chingleput district and that a matriculate revenue subordinate named D. Soundararaja Ayyangar has been appointed as sub-magistrate in the Pattukkotta taluk of the Tanjore district overlooking the claims of more qualified men;

(c) whether Government propose to put an end to such appointments by insisting upon the previous sanction of the High Court and Local Government for the same?

A.—(1) The hon. Member is referred to the lists of Revenue establishments of districts corrected up to 1st April 1927, copies of which have been placed in the Legislative Council Library. The Government have no later information and do not propose to make a special compilation. There is no rule precluding the appointment as sub-magistrate of a Government official on the ground that his educational qualification when he entered service was not higher than that of the possessor of a school final or matriculation certificate.

(2) (a) Appointments to the office of sub-magistrates are made by Collectors from the list of persons previously approved by the Board of Revenue. High Court Judges are not consulted as they are not in a position to know anything about the work of the class of public servants from which sub-magistrates are selected.

(b) The appointments specified have been made; but the Government have no reason for thinking that the claims of men better qualified for the post of sub-magistrate have been overlooked.

(c) The Government know of no reason why they should take the action suggested.

Selection of lower revenue subordinates for upper clerical grade

* 1511 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for and lay on the table all the Government Orders and Board's Proceedings issued for the guidance of Collectors from 1925 up to 1927 December in regard to the selection of lower revenue subordinates for upper clerical grade and deputy tahsildars in the Tamil districts, especially Tanjore Collectorate, if any, and to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies in the upper clerical grade of the Revenue and other Secretariats of the Government office and the office of the Board of Revenue are preferentially confined to qualified graduates and undergraduates;

(b) why this principle was not followed strictly in many southern district mufassal collectorates, especially in the case of Brahmans and other higher non-Brahman castes not lacking in suitable qualified B.A.'s and F.A.'s;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the Tanjore establishment lists of 1925 to 1927 several matriculates were pushed up to the upper clerical grade vacancies thus prejudicing the chances of many good qualified senior non-Brahman B.A.'s and F.A.'s of more than fifteen years' good service in the lower clerical grade and whether the Government propose to have them all cancelled and redistributed to B.A.'s and F.A.'s;

27th February 1928]

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating the revision of the time-scale of pay into two grades, viz., Rs. 35-3-80 and Rs. 75-7½-150 per mensem in all the mufassal collectorates, especially in heavy deltaic districts like Tanjore; and

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the matriculates were appointed as acting head clerks on Rs. 90 per mensem, and as acting deputy tahsildars on Rs. 160 per mensem, in the Tanjore district and whether the Government will be pleased to have this sort of preferring matriculates to available senior B.A. and F.A. clerks cancelled in all the mufassal collectorates hereafter?

A.—The whole question appears to be based on the assumption that superior academical qualifications entitle the possessor to preference in promotion to the upper grades of the clerical service and to the deputy tahsildari. This is not the case. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to the question No. 1188 (2) (b) asked by him at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th November 1927. There are no orders as suggested in the opening part of the question and there is no proposal as suggested in clause (a).

Village Establishments

Appointment as postmaster of the village munsif of Vishamangalam.

* 1512 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the village munsif is also employed as postmaster in Vishamangalam (Tiruppattur taluk);

(b) under what rules he is allowed to look after both the offices; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to separate the offices?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(b) There is no rule prohibiting village officers from engaging in other avocations.

MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether both the Labour Officer and the Commissioner of Labour did not visit this part of the district?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“The hon. Member seems to refer to some other question, Sir.”

Water-rate

Baling of water from the Chetti Tangal.

* 1513 Q.—MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: With reference to the answer given by Government to question No. 570, dated 18th October 1927, and to questions 972 and 973, dated 31st October 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased

(1) to call for the correspondence,

[27th February 1928]

(2) to state—

(i) whether any and if so, what action has been taken—

(a) on the petition submitted by W. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar to the Collector of Chingleput district and his reply No. 7485/25, dated 19th May 1925, thereon, regarding cancellation of the penalty of Rs. 6 levied for baling water from Chetti Tangal;

(b) on the petition, dated 22nd July 1927, submitted to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, requesting permission to use Chetti Tangal water and its reply endorsement No. 5250/27, dated 23rd August 1927;

(c) on the correspondence forwarded to Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, in reply to his endorsement No. 8296/27, dated 13th December 1927; and

(ii) whether the Chetti Tangal water was being used by ryots of Movur village for irrigation purposes as mamul for many years and whether the same is being even now used by several ryots who have the benefit of irrigation from Tamarai Madugu also?

A.—(1) The Government see no reason to call for the correspondence. The proper course for the interested parties to follow if they feel any grievance is to appeal to the Government and submit copies of the orders they have received from subordinate authorities.

(2) The Government have no knowledge of the facts of the case or the action taken thereon by subordinate authorities.

Depressed Classes

Digging of a well for depressed classes at Nimiampatti.

* 1514 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that depressed class people in the village of Nimiampatti depend on a well belonging to caste people for water-supply;

(b) whether he is aware that such concession is denied when a member of the depressed classes in this village refuses to work under caste Hindus; and

(c) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to order the digging of a well for the general use or for the exclusive use of the depressed classes in this particular village?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) It is open to the persons interested to apply to the District Labour Officer or to the Commissioner of Labour.

Factories

Application of the Factories Act to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala.

* 1515 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in reference to answer given to question No. 583 answered on 18th October 1927, regarding application of the Factories Act to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala—

(a) whether the Government have come to a decision on the appeal of the Secretary to the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala, Masulipatam; and

(b) if so, what the decision is?

27th February 1928]

- A.—(a) & (b) Yes; the Government have directed the withdrawal under certain stipulations of registration under the Indian Factories Act of the workshop in question.

Forests

Limits of the Tirupati forests.

* 1516 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: With reference to the answer to clause (i) of question No. 642 answered on 29th March 1927 regarding the limits of the Tirupati forests, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tirupati Devasthanam is not permitted to sell forest produce, major or minor, within the area that has been given over to the Devasthanam at the settlement of disputes in 1873 and add to the revenues of the temple; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to remove such restrictions?

A.—(a) & (b) No such restriction is imposed on the Tirupati Devasthanam. But in the matter of selling any kind of forest produce the temple authorities are required to conform to the Timber Transit Rules like the rest of the general public.

Training of candidates in the Forest College.

* 1517 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Forest College at Coimbatore is intended to train only as many candidates as could be absorbed in the Forest Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that men to be so trained are selected from the department itself;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number selected for training is in accordance with the requirements of the service;

(d) how many men in the department have yet to undergo training;

(e) what time it will take to get all the men in the department trained; and

(f) whether there is any necessity for maintaining the college permanently?

A.—(a) & (b) The Forest College is intended to train students deputed by this Government as well as students sent from the large zamindaris and Indian States in this Presidency. Under the existing arrangements, the students deputed by the Governments of Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Orissa Feudatory States and Central India and other Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, are also trained at the college. In addition to these students, a certain number of private students, about two every year, are eligible for admission into the college.

(c) Up to 1925, the number of Government students deputed for training was regulated in accordance with the probable vacancies in the Rangers' class. But for three years from 1925, a

[27th February 1928]

larger number of students was deputed for training with a view to afford early opportunities of Rangers' training to the foresters of the old Deputy Rangers' class.

(d) & (e) It is not the intention to train all the men in the department.

(f) Yes.

Recruitment of Forest officers from England.

* 1518 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many officers are recruited for Forest Service year after year from England;

(b) when the last batch of officers was so recruited;

(c) whether there was any necessity for such last recruitment;

(d) whether the Secretary of State for India consults the Provincial Governments before such recruitment is made about the necessity or otherwise of such officers in the department;

(e) how many officers above the grade of Range officers are now in the Forest Department;

(f) what is the proportion of officers to the number of Range officers in the department;

(g) whether it is a fact that about 50 Range officers were put on special duty for want of regular work;

(h) what is the nature of such special work and whether such work could not be done by the regular establishment; and

(i) when such special work was conceived to be done whether before or after it was found that some Range officers had no work to be given to them?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) The total number of officers recruited every year depend on the requirements of the department and the number of vacancies existing at the time. The number of officers to be recruited thus every year is decided by the Local Government and intimated to the Government of India. The Secretary of State makes the appointments in consideration of the requirements of the provinces as intimated to the Government of India.

(b) One officer appointed by the Secretary of State arrived in October 1927.

(e) There are now 94 such officers.

(f) The proportion is in the ratio of 1 : 2.3.

(g) No. About 60 Rangers are now employed on special duty, i.e., on work other than territorial charges.

(h) A statement^a showing the nature of the special work as in June last is appended. The work could not be done by ordinary Rangers employed in territorial charges.

(i) Some posts in the cadre are provided for non-territorial charges, i.e., special duties that are not normally entrusted to Rangers employed on territorial charges.

27th February 1928]

Retrenchment in the Forest Department.

* 1519 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the reduction in the higher and lower services of the Forest Department and the increase in the higher and lower services of the Revenue Department, consequent on the transfer of several forest areas to panchayats; and

(b) to state—

(1) whether the Government propose to have a special staff in the Revenue Department to supervise the work of the forest panchayats,

(2) whether it is proposed to have a separate Member on the Revenue Board for the purpose, and, if so, for what reasons, and

(3) whether it is a fact that at least one Member of the Revenue Board has not, on the average, more than one or two hours' work a day and does not stay in office while in Madras or on tour for more than one or two hours a day on the average, and if so, whether the Government contemplate the reduction of one Member of the Board and the corresponding establishment in the Board?

A.—(a) & (b) (1) As regards the reduction in the higher services of the Forest department the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given on 26th August 1927, to clauses (f) and (g) of his question No. 164. In the lower services of the Forest department the permanent cadre of rangers has been reduced by 21. No report has yet been received from the Chief Conservator regarding the reduction in the other classes of subordinates. The following is the additional temporary staff now employed in the Revenue department for organizing and supervising the Forest panchayats:—

(1) One Forest Panchayat Officer on Rs. 300—850.

(2) Twenty-five Special Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 150—200.

(3) One clerk on Rs. 65—85.

(4) One clerk on Rs. 40—55 plus Rs. 10.

(5) One steno-typist on Rs. 40—65 plus Rs. 35.

(6) One attender on Rs. 15—20.

(7) Three peons on Rs. 15—20.

(8) Twenty-five peons on Rs. 12—18.

(b) (2) No.

(3) The fact is not as the hon. Member suggests.

Corporation of Madras

Alleged irregularities in city municipal elections in September 1927.

* 1520 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received complaints from the candidates and voters of the divisions in which the election was held on 17th September 1927 and 19th September 1927 protesting against the action of the Commissioner in excluding as many as 70 voters from voting and other irregularities in the conduct of the election;

[27th February 1928]

(b) whether he has inquired into the alleged irregularities, and whether any orders have been passed on the complaints above referred to;

(c) whether he will place a copy of the orders passed by the Government on the table of the House; and

(d) whether the Government will appoint a non-official committee to go into the alleged irregularities of the elections held in the City of Madras in last September, and prevent the repetition of such irregularities in future by taking the necessary steps therefor?

A.—(a) Copies of complaints made by a candidate and certain voters to the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation and to the polling officer in connexion with the election held on 17th September 1927 for the 19th division were received. There was no election on 19th September 1927.

(b) & (c) No action was taken on the complaints as the Government had no jurisdiction in the matter.

(d) The Government do not propose to appoint a committee as suggested. The question of issuing rules for the decision of election disputes is under consideration.

Education

Number of boarders in Government hostels.

* 1521 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boarders at present in each of the hostels maintained by the Government and the amount of expenditure annually incurred on them; and

(b) the number of boarders in the Boarding House now maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and the amount of grant sanctioned for the same this year?

A.—(a) Particulars in respect of the hostels maintained for the depressed classes and Kallars are given below:—

	Number of Boarders.	Probable expenditure in the current year.
		RS.
(1) Paddison Hostel, Madras ...	55	10,500
(2) Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam ...	50	8,470
(3) Kallar Hostel, Tanjore ...	90	8,190
(4) Boarding Home, Usilampatti.	161	6,860

Particulars regarding other hostels have been called for.

(b) The number of boarders in the home maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, is 23 including two paying boarders. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 130 a month towards the cost of boarding of about 16 Adi-Dravida boys.

27th February 1928]

Representation of depressed classes in the North Arcot District Educational Council.

* 1522 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any member of the depressed classes has been nominated to the Educational Council of North Arcot;

(b) if the answer is in the negative, the reasons for there being no representative of the depressed classes in this Council; and

(c) whether he proposes to nominate a member from the Adi-Dravida community?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Mr. C. J. Lucas, M.A., L.T., the present representative of the depressed classes on the District Educational Council, North Arcot, is, in the opinion of Government, well fitted to look after the interests of this community in view of his special interest in them.

(c) The question will be considered when a vacancy arises.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether Mr. Lucas is a member of the depressed classes?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“He was recommended to us as a person who was capable of taking care of the interests of the depressed classes.”

Opening of a school in Pariamattur village.

* 1523 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that there is no school of any sort in the village of Pariamattur (Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district) having about 100 houses with a population of over 500 and that consequently pupils from this village have to walk to Chinnamattur at a distance of two miles; and

(b) whether he will consider the desirability of opening a school in the above village at a very early date?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Admission of Adi-Dravidas in the Taluk Board school at Mullankombay.

* 1524 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that Adi-Dravida children are not allowed admission in the Taluk Board school at Mullankombay (Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district); and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to take steps to remove such restriction?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

[27th February 1928]

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ May I know when the report will be ready ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot as yet say when it will be ready.”

Grants to the Sanskrit and Arabic schools and colleges in this Presidency.

* 1525 Q.—MAHMUD SOHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the name of and the amount of grant given by the Government to each of the Sanskrit and Arabic schools and colleges in this Presidency ; and

(b) the subject or books taught in these schools and colleges and also the authority or agency supervising them ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables attached to Volume II of the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.

(b) (i) *Subject or books taught in Arabic and Sanskrit institutions.*—

The Madrasa-i-Islamiyah, Kurnool, is the only Arabic College in the Presidency which is recognized by the Madras University. It prepares students for the Oriental Title examinations, and the courses of study and the books prescribed for these examinations are specified in the Madras University Calendar. There are no recognized Arabic schools and consequently no courses of study have been prescribed for them.

Sanskrit schools, recognized and aided, are classified into three grades—collegiate, advanced and elementary. The courses of study in the collegiate institutions provide for the needs of the Oriental Title examinations of the University. The subjects of study in advanced and elementary schools are regulated by a curriculum issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

(ii) *Authority or agency supervising Arabic and Sanskrit institutions.*—The Arabic College at Kurnool is not inspected by any officer of the Educational Department. The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Kurnool, has paid visits to it.

Sanskrit schools and colleges are controlled and inspected by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools with the assistance of two supervisors.

Mr. MAHMUD SOHAMNAD SAHIB :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know why steps have not been taken to inspect the Arabic College at Kurnool ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not an Arabic Scholar.”

Conduct of the speed examination in Type-writing at Kumbakonam in 1927.

* 1526 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the speed examination in Type-writing candidates are generally allowed to insert the blank paper in the machines and type the names of the machines and the candidates before the appointed time ;

27th February 1928]

(b) whether it is a fact that in the examination held in Kumbakonam on the 3rd December 1927 the Superintendent did not allow the candidates to do so; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to hold a re-examination or what steps the Government propose to take to redress the hardship caused to the candidates?

A.—(a) Candidates are allowed to insert the blank paper in their machines but not to type their names or the names of their machines.

(b) & (c) The Superintendent acted in accordance with the instructions issued for the conduct of the examination.

Farewell speech of Mr. Arthur Davies, late Principal of the Law College.

* 1527 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speech of Mr. Arthur Davies, the late Principal of the Law College, at the farewell function given in his honour on the 10th of this month;

(b) whether, in view of the observations made by Mr. Arthur Davies, the question of cutting down the number of subjects in the present law curriculum will be considered; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the size of the classes in the Law College?

A.—(a) The Government have since perused the speech in question.

(b) The courses of instruction for the B.L. classes are arranged in accordance with the Regulations of the Madras University. The question whether any change should be made in the present curriculum of studies is one for the consideration of the University.

(c) Rule 15 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Law College provides that there shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class and that admission shall be made by the selection committee with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. There is at present no proposal to change the rule.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the Government will draw the attention of the University to this matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir."

Prevention of boys from smoking in school premises.

* 1528 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction had issued a few years ago a circular directing managers of schools to prevent boys from smoking in the school premises and, if so, whether a copy of it can be placed on the table of the House;

[27th February 1928]

(b) what effect this circular has had on school boys and whether it is being enforced now; and

(c) whether Government propose to do anything further in this direction?

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the circular^a issued in 1925 is placed on the table.

(b) The circular is still in force. There are no specific data as to its effect on school boys.

(c) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Education call for a report on the effect which this circular has had on the students in schools and colleges?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall try my best to obtain that information on this point.”

Introduction of instruction in Agriculture in Elementary Schools.

* 1529 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications for grant-in-aid from elementary schools have been received for introducing instruction in agriculture;

(b) whether the general question of introducing agriculture as a part of the curriculum in certain elementary schools on the Punjab model has been referred to a Committee;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, who are the members of the Committee and what its terms of reference are;

(d) whether the Committee has been asked to consult public opinion on the subject by inviting the views of interested persons; and

(e) whether the report of the Committee will be published for criticism before action is taken on the same by the Government?

A.—(a) Applications have been received for grants-in-aid for the introduction of instruction in agriculture in the C.M.S. Higher Elementary School, Kidyanagar-Kondapalli, Kistna district, and in the school maintained by the Malabar Reconstruction Trust at Tanur. They are under the consideration of Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) The members of the Committee are the Director of Agriculture as President and the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Mr. R. M. Statham.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

- (i) To frame a syllabus for an alternative course in agriculture proposed to be introduced in select higher elementary and middle schools in this Presidency and the number of hours to be allotted for the course;

27th February 1928]

- (ii) To estimate the recurring and non-recurring cost involved in introducing, with effect from 1928-29, the course referred to in a limited number of schools; and
- (iii) To specify the schools suitable for the experiment.
- (d) The answer is in the negative.
- (e) The question will be considered when the Committee's report is received and examined.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c) now that Mr. Statham is away, may I know whether any one has been nominated in his place ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No one has been nominated in his place."

Representation of teacher-managers in District Educational Councils.

* 1530 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the representation given to teacher-managers of elementary schools in the Educational Councils of certain districts is meant to cover all non-mission aided schools in those areas ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there are a good many non-mission aided elementary schools which are not under teacher-managers but are managed by associations or persons who are not teachers ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give representation to the managing bodies or managers of such schools ?

A.—(a) No. The representation covers all non-mission aided schools run by teacher-managers.

(b) & (c) The number of schools under the management of associations or persons who are not teachers themselves is not large enough in several districts to justify the grant of separate representation. If, however, the managements of such schools in districts which contain a sufficiently large number of them form themselves into associations and apply to Government, the question of according them representation on the District Educational Councils will be considered.

Travelling allowances to representatives of teacher-managers in District Educational Councils.

* 1531 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the teacher-managers of non-mission aided schools who have recently been given representation in District Educational Councils are not given travelling allowances ; and

(b) if so, whether the question will be reconsidered and whether these representatives will be treated like other members in the matter of travelling allowance and other allowances ?

[27th February 1928]

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No orders have been issued prohibiting the payment of travelling allowance to representatives of teacher-managers for attending the meetings of District Educational Councils.

Enquiry into the position of Catholic schools in the Presidency.

* 1532 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1068 answered on 2nd November 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have come to any, and if so what, conclusion in regard to the recommendations of the special officer appointed to enquire into the position of Catholic schools in the Presidency; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to place the special officer's recommendations before the House or communicate them to the Catholic church authorities or Catholic associations or committees concerned for remarks?

A.—(a) The Government have not yet come to any conclusion.

(b) The Government are unable to publish the recommendations at present.

Teaching of subjects other than English in the vernacular of the locality.

* 1533 Q.—THE ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal before the Government to teach all subjects other than English in the vernacular of the locality in the high school classes?

A.—There is no such proposal before Government. The Department of Public Instruction has already circularized that managers of schools are at liberty to choose either English or vernacular as the medium of instruction in Forms IV, V and VI of secondary schools. The department has, however, recommended that approximately half of the time devoted to instruction, including the periods devoted to the teaching of English, should be given to teaching through English and the other half through the vernacular.

Introduction of amending Bills to the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras Elementary Education Act.

* 1534 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether during the year 1928 any comprehensive amending Bills to the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920, will be introduced into the Council; and

(b) if so, the probable month when they will be introduced; and the general lines on which the amendments are drafted?

A.—(a) It is likely that the Bills to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, will be introduced in 1928.

27th February 1928]

(b) It is not possible to say in which month the Bills will be introduced. The lines of amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act cannot be published at this stage. The draft Bill in respect of the Elementary Education Act has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, but its introduction will be deferred till the views of the District Educational Councils and District Boards, which have been called for on the Bill, are received and considered by Government.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) may I know whether the amending Bill in respect of the Madras Local Boards Act is ready?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not yet ready."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Advisory Committee on Local Self-Government has been consulted in the matter of the amendment of the Local Boards Act?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"When the draft Bill is ready, it will be placed before the Committee."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the Bill will be ready?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot say, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Elementary Education Act does not concern the municipalities and, if so, why they have not been consulted?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, it concerns the municipalities also and they will be also consulted."

Local Boards

Alleged deadlock in the administration of Kistna District Board.

* 1535 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, on account of the 18 nominations recently made by Government to the Kistna District Board, a party of 24 members hostile to the President (Dr. Rao) has been formed in the said Board under the leadership of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram;

(b) whether it is a fact that on one and the same day the said 24 members elected the Zamindar of Mirzapuram as the Vice-President of the said Board and another set of members elected Mr. M. Bapineedu, M.Sc., as the Vice-President;

(c) whether the Government have cancelled the said two elections;

(d) whether the President and some members of the Board have represented to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that a party hostile to the President has been formed with 24 members as the 18 nominations have all been made from among the partisans of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and that a deadlock has been created in the administration thereby; and

[27th February 1928]

(e) whether the Government propose to take any steps to relieve the deadlock and to enable the President to carry on the administration smoothly?

A.—(a) & (d) The President, District Board, represented certain administrative difficulties arising out of recent nominations.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(e) The President, District Board, requested that three more nominations should be made to the District Board, in order to enable him to carry on the administration smoothly. The Government have complied with this request.

Constitution of Udipi into a municipality.

* 1536 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to my question No. 1014 answered on 1st November 1927 on the above subject and to state—

(a) whether the villagers outside the town of Udipi have been consulted as to the question whether that town ought to be constituted into a municipality or a union board; and

(b) whether in the memorials and representations received from some of the villagers stress has been laid on the point and whether Government have made enquiries on the point?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have not made any enquiries.

Registration

Appointment of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

* 1537 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special qualifications have been fixed by any rules framed by the Government for the appointment of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and

(b) whether any Telugu man has ever been appointed (i) as a Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and (ii) as a personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration?

(a) No.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Resumption of temple inams.

* 1538 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders ever since the Hindu Religious Endowments Act came into force, discouraging or stopping further resumption of temple inams; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken or contemplated to be taken, to recover all temple service inam lands that have been sold away and owing to the loss of which many temples are not able to maintain themselves?

27th February 1928]

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 54 which contains all orders about the resumption of religious service inams.

(b) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board has taken steps in the matter—vide paragraphs 22 and 23 of the administration report of the Board for 1925-26 which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Excise

Extension of the privilege of licensing boards to municipalities.

* 1539 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the question of extending the privilege of licensing boards to all municipalities, irrespective of population, is under the consideration of the Government?

A.—No such question is at present engaging the attention of the Government.

Experiments in total prohibition.

* 1540 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, in reference to answer given to question No. 520 on 18th October 1927—

(a) whether the consideration of the question of total prohibition in at least two districts is complete;

(b) if so, what the conclusions are to which the Government have arrived; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) to (c) No decision has yet been arrived at.

Alleged prevention of depressed classes from entering public premises in arrack shops.

* 1541 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that holes of one foot by half a foot are made in the walls of arrack and toddy shops for issuing arrack and toddy to members of the depressed classes in the Nimiampatti village (Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district);

(b) whether there is any condition or clause in the licences granted to these vendors enabling them to prohibit members of depressed classes from entering the premises; and

(c) if the answer is in the negative, whether he will be pleased to order the removal of such restrictions by the vendors concerned and instruct departmental officers to bring to book such vendors who prevent depressed class members from entering such public premises?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(b) No.

(c) The Government are not aware of any reason why the action suggested should be taken.

[27th February 1928]

Fisheries*Issue of salt for fish-curing purposes.*

* 1542 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the rate at which salt is being supplied to fish-curing yards;
- (b) the rate recommended by the Director of Fisheries; and
- (c) the reason why no decision has been arrived at by Government in spite of the recommendations of the Legislative Council?

A.—(a) Rupees 1-4-0 per maund.

(b) Rupee 0-13-4 per maund.

(c) The Director's proposals are under examination. The Government are not aware of any recommendation on the subject made by the Legislative Council.

Leasing of the fishery rights in the tanks of Mudivasti and Dandigunta villages.

* 1543 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in respect of the fishery rights in the tanks of Mudivasti and Dandigunta villages in Kovur taluk, Nellore district, the Public Works Department put them up for auction and confirmed the lease in favour of certain persons while the Fishery department afterwards chose different lessees by private negotiation and confirmed the lease on them; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay down a principle for the guidance of the officers of all the departments under them to avoid the recurrence of such inconsistent actions?

A.—(a) The Government have no information regarding the tank in the Dandigunta village. As regards the tank in the other village, auction sale was not confirmed in favour of the highest bidder when sanction was accorded to the lease of the fishery in the tank to a different person.

(b) General instructions are already in force and the Government have also under consideration the issue of further instructions to the officers of the Fisheries Department in regard to the procedure to be adopted in connexion with the lease of fishery rights in tanks taken over by them for stocking and development.

Medical*Appointment of women medical officers for treatment of venereal diseases.*

* 1544 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clause (c) of question 558 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927—

(a) whether the Government will consider the desirability of providing adequate facilities for the treatment of women patients suffering from venereal diseases by women doctors in all the hospitals as obtains even in European countries;

27th February 1928]

(b) whether the Government have considered the difficulty to which female patients suffering from such diseases in the areas served by the Rayapuram and the General Hospitals are put in the absence of women doctors for their treatment in the above hospitals, in being asked to undertake a distant journey to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital or to the Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, for treatment of such diseases; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the fact that women medical officers, if appointed in charge of venereal clinics will be able to train the students as well as men doctors can do?

A.—(a) As already stated, the Government do not consider that there is any urgent need for the appointment of lady doctors to the hospitals in which they are not at present employed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have had no occasion to examine the question.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of appointing a woman doctor to be in charge of the new venereal block for women patients when it is opened in the General Hospital?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall certainly consider the matter, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) stating that there is no urgent need for the appointment of women doctors, may I know whether they called for any figures from the Surgeon-General regarding the number of women patients."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"What is the ratio of female patients and male patients suffering from venereal disease?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware, Sir."

Employment of lady assistant surgeons in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.

* 1545 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the majority of the Indian women prefer attendance by their own sex during confinement;

(b) if the answer to clause (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to employ a certain proportion of lady assistant surgeons in the staff of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore;

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving a post-graduate training in the Maternity Hospital to all the women graduates that pass out of the Madras Medical College before they are sent to the mufassal to be in independent charge of dispensaries or hospitals; and

(d) if the answer to clause (c) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

[27th February 1928]

- 4.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of such preference.
 (c) & (d) Post-graduate training is already being given to two lady medical officers every year. The Government will be prepared to consider applications for such training.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a), which states that the Government are not aware of any such preference, may I ask the hon. Minister whether when the answer was framed they were not in possession of a resolution passed by a big women's meeting in Triplicane held on the 27th July last to this effect, and may I know what action has been taken on that resolution or what action Government are going to take on it ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member will have to put a separate question on the subject. ”

Creation of a separate hospital for children in the City.

* 1546 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to give effect to the resolution passed by this Council at its meeting held on the 31st March 1927, for the creation of a separate hospital for children in the City of Madras ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Statement of Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council and of the action taken thereon by the Government which was laid on the table on the 27th August 1927. As a first step towards the establishment of children's departments in the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, the Government propose to send two selected medical officers to England, of whom one will be a lady doctor, for a course of special training in Pediatrics.

Enforcement of the Midwives Act.

* 1547 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government intend to enforce the Midwives Act in the near future ?

A.—Yes.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ May I know when the Act is likely to be enforced ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Act has been brought into force from the 14th of this month. ”

Public Health

Provision of a protected water-supply for Ahobilam.

* 1548 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the question of the provision of a protected water-supply for Ahobilam referred to in G.O. No. 4246, L. & M., dated 3rd November 1927, has been finally disposed of ; and

27th February 1928]

(b) whether provision is being made in the next budget for the said work?

A.—(a) The question has not yet been finally disposed of.

(b) No provision has been made in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1928-29 for the work.

Investigation of a dam of the water-supply project for Mangalore.

* 1549 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question 660 answered on 19th October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether and what further investigation has been found necessary as to the new bed-rock foundation required for the dam or embankment of the water-supply project for Mangalore and at what further cost and with what delay, on account of the changed bed-rock foundation?

A.—No investigation regarding a dam in the Hassamar valley has been found necessary in connexion with the scheme since 19th October 1927, and it is probable that no further investigation will be needed. The report of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer on the results of the investigation carried out up to date has been examined by the Sanitary Engineer and submitted to the Government through the Chief Engineer. The Government await the receipt of the report with the remarks of the Chief Engineer thereon.

Admission and dismissal of lepers in Tirumani Leper Settlement.

* 1550 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lepers that were admitted into, were refused admission into, left voluntarily and were discharged from, the Tirumani Leper Asylum in the year 1927;

(b) the average period the lepers that have left the asylum in the years 1925-27 stayed in the asylum; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration a more economical and efficient scheme for the benefit of lepers?

A.—(a) The following statement gives the answer:—

Admissions ...	676	} during 1927,
Admissions refused ...	No record	
Left voluntarily ...	576	
Discharged cured ...	7	
Dismissed for misconduct ...	9	

When the lepers apply for admission they are admitted if there is accommodation for them.

(b) The average period during which lepers who left the asylum during 1925-27 stayed in the settlement was approximately five months and four days.

(c) No. The present scheme is both economical and efficient.

[27th February 1928]

Weights and Measures

Report of the committee on weights and measures.

* 1551 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the committee appointed in connexion with the weights and measures has finished its work; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) The report is expected before the end of February.

(b) The suggestion will be considered on receipt of the report.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Appointment of Muslims to the High Court.

1552 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorials from the Madras Presidency Muslim League at any time on the question of appointment of Muslims to the High Court Bench, the Small Causes Court and the Subordinate Judicial Service, and if so, whether the Government will lay on the table copies of such memorials, and the orders of the Government thereon and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

A.—Certain resolutions were received from the Madras Presidency Muslim League, but the Government are not prepared to publish them. All representations made to Government are considered by them when appointments are made.

Irrigation

Repairs to the Kondangi lake.

1553 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the agriculturists of Cuddalore taluk for repairing the Kondangi lake and making it more useful for irrigation purposes; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the resolutions passed at the Agricultural Conference held at Cuddalore on the 23rd April 1927 was received.

(b) A report was obtained from the Board of Revenue, and a further reference has since been made to it.

27th February 1928]

Magistracy

Alleged rule directing Subordinate Magistrates to meet Police officers.

1554 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule in the Police Orders directing a Subordinate Magistrate to meet the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police when they happen to camp in his place;

(b) whether he would be pleased to see that that rule is cancelled;

(c) whether Subordinate Magistrates are called on to explain by the District Magistrate, if any of them failed to meet those officers; and

(d) whether there are any cases in which Subordinate Magistrates were taken to task for disobeying that rule?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) & (d) Government have no information.

Police

Conveyance allowances, etc., to Police officials.

1555 Q.—MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Police ghat talaiyaris are supplied with cumblies and proper clothing, suitable weapons and proper housing; if not, whether the Government propose to make necessary arrangements;

(b) whether it is a fact that conveyance allowances paid to Sub-Inspectors of Police are deducted from the travelling allowance bill; if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that some stations are declared horse stations and some are declared cycle stations; if so, why; and

(d) whether District Superintendents of Police have recruited constables from the depressed class as per the hon. the Law Member's promise on 22nd March 1927; if so, how many have been recruited for each district in the Presidency?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Under the existing rules, a Sub-Inspector in receipt of a conveyance allowance, who is required to tour on duty outside the specified area, may draw either conveyance allowance for the days on which such tour is made, or in lieu thereof, travelling allowance under the ordinary rules in respect of the entire tour beyond the specified area, whichever is greater. The question of altering the rules regarding the grant of conveyance allowance to Sub-Inspectors is under consideration.

(c) Yes; the means of conveyance to be used by a Sub-Inspector of Police is determined according to the requirements of the locality.

(d) A statement^a is annexed showing the number of men from the depressed classes enlisted as constables in each district since the end of June 1927, when District Superintendents of Police were informed of the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member.

[27th February 1928]

Applications from depressed classes for the posts in the Police department.

1556 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the candidates belonging to the depressed classes for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police, Inspector of Police, and Deputy Superintendent of Police and the number selected from among them; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the Head of the Police department to give special preference to qualified applicants from the members of the depressed classes for entering the various services in the Police department?

A.—(a) In 1927 three applications for the post of Inspector of Police and twelve for the post of Sub-Inspector were received from candidates belonging to the depressed classes: none of these was found suitable for selection. None applied for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(b) The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police to note for their guidance the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member in the Legislative Council on the 22nd March 1927 as regards the recruitment of depressed classes for the Police.

Land Assignment*Assignment of the tank-bed in Upparapalli.*

1557 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the tank-bed in the villages of Upparapalli and Bojjavaripalli of Proddatur taluk in Cuddapah district has been ordered to be assigned on patta;

(b) whether the Divisional Officer and Tahsildar and the Public Works Department authorities have reported that the said tank-bed should not be assigned as it will affect the interests of the owners of wet lands;

(c) whether the tank was a supplementary source of irrigation to the wet lands and how long that tank has been in existence;

(d) whether the Chepad canal, the main source of irrigation, breached recently, and whether the ryots suffered seriously for want of water as the tank, the only supplementary source, was closed; and

(e) whether the hon. Member will consider the necessity of maintaining the tank without assigning its bed to others?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information. No representations on the subject have been made to the Government.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the provisions in Board's Standing Order No. 16. The Government see no necessity to interfere with the Collector's discretion in the matter.

27th February 1928]

Land Revenue

Remission of kists in Cuddapah district.

1558 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any remissions have been granted by the Revenue authorities in the Cuddapah district at the last jamabandi;

(b) if so, what is the amount remitted by the Collector and other officers in their respective areas in which they held jamabandi;

(c) whether any penalty was levied from the several shrotriyamdars of the district;

(d) if so, why;

(e) whether the penalty related to their non-submission of any return prescribed by law;

(f) whether the shrotriyamdars have been submitting such returns in the years previous to the one in which this penalty was levied;

(g) whether such returns were being furnished by the karnams or triune officers at the time of the jamabandi in former years and whether such returns were being accepted without the levy of any penalty for not strictly observing the provisions of law;

(h) whether any notice that the shrotriyamdars should furnish such returns was given to any of them or whether a notification was published in the gazette; and

(i) whether any distinction was made in the matter of giving notice to the shrotriyamdars by issuing notices to some of the shrotriyamdars only personally; if so, why such notices were not given to all the shrotriyamdars in the district?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the season remissions granted in each taluk of the Cuddapah district in fasli 1336 (1926–27) and the officers by whom they were granted is placed on the table.

(c) to (i) The Government have not the information. No complaint or appeal has reached the Government from any shrotriyamdar.

Collection of taxes in Madura.

1559 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total demand under land tax and grant tax, i.e., land tax collected on lands granted to individuals on long leases, say, 99 years or so, for the revenue villages of (1) East Madura, (2) West Madura and (3) North Madura;

(b) the total number of land tax and grant tax bills for the revenue villages of (1) East Madura, (2) West Madura and (3) North Madura in the Madura municipality;

(c) the total number of land tax and grant tax bills, which are less than one rupee for each of the abovementioned revenue villages; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the advisability of remitting these small land taxes?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) The Government are not aware of any reason why the action suggested should be taken.

[27th February 1928]

Loans

Loan to Mr. B. P. Srinivasulu Nayudu for the purchase of an oil engine, etc

1560 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is true that one Mr. B. P. Srinivasulu Nayudu of Koduru village, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district, has been recommended for a loan of Rs. 4,000 by the Department of Industries for the purchase of an oil engine and pump, etc.;

(b) whether it is also true that the property owned by him which is offered as security was appraised by the Revenue Department for a low price when the property is actually worth very much more;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Department of Industries found his enterprise a good and efficient one so far as the proposed irrigation source is concerned;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Department also found it to be a satisfactory one;

(e) who is the officer of the Revenue Department that had the property valued and what is his criterion in valuing it; or whether it was entirely based on the opinion of the lower subordinates of the Revenue Department;

(f) whether the officer has taken into consideration the value of the lands in the vicinity and also the value that any one can offer for the same;

(g) whether the opinion of the officers of the Department of Industries and Agriculture is taken beforehand in the matter of valuation of such lands; if not, why such a procedure is not followed; and

(h) whether the Government will consider the advisability of issuing orders that in such instances the recommendation of the officers of the Industrial and Agricultural departments also should be taken into consideration in fixing the valuation of the lands and property which is offered as security for the loans recommended by the Industrial Department?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. No representation on the case has reached the Government.

(g) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to rule III of the Special Rules and Form VI appended thereto in the Madras Takkavi Manual which is available for sale. The Government know of no reason why the procedure prescribed in those rules should be modified.

Minor Irrigation

Irrigation of lands in Siddavaram village.

1561 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lands in Siddavaram village in the Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district have been classed as dry; if so, when;

(b) whether those lands have been cultivated with wet crops all along;

(c) whether those lands are irrigated by a river channel;

(d) whether the ryots themselves are repairing that channel under the kudimaramat system;

(e) whether the water-rate levied is not less than that levied under substantial irrigation sources, such as tanks whose repairs are undertaken by the Government;

27th February 1928]

(f) whether it is a fact that owing to the absence of a flood bank for the Cheyyar river the river channel gets silted up every time there is a flood in the river;

(g) whether from the water-rate charged the Government is a loser by the lands having been transferred to dry; or whether the Government gets the same amount of tax as it was getting before they were changed into dry;

(h) whether there is any proposal to construct a flood bank near the village for preventing the flood havoc;

(i) if so, when it is likely to be completed;

(j) whether, if there are no such proposals, the Government will be pleased to consider this as an urgent work;

(k) whether the ryots of Siddavaram village have memorialized the authorities to construct the flood bank; and

(l) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes; at resettlement.

(b), (f), (h) & (i) The Government have not the information.

(c) & (d) The lands are irrigated from a doruvu well.

(e) & (g) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 1 (7).

(j) The Government know of no reason for taking the action suggested.

(k) & (l) The Government have received no memorial on the subject.

Repairs to the supply channel to the "Chinna Cheruvu" of Kalasapad village.

1562 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the supply channel to the "Chinna Cheruvu" of Kalasapad village of Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, has fallen into disrepair;

(b) whether the "Cheruvu" received sufficient supply this year;

(c) whether the ryots holding lands thereunder sent in mahazars to the authorities to have the supply channel repaired in time;

(d) whether the ryots were directed to have the channel repaired at their own expense;

(e) whether the channel in question had till now been repaired by Government;

(f) whether there is any, and what reason for directing the ryots to have the channel repaired now, at their own cost;

(g) whether the ryots were not able to raise paddy crop in their lands for insufficiency of water this year;

(h) whether under such circumstances the ryots are entitled to remission under the rules;

(i) whether the Government will issue orders to the Jamabandi officers to grant remissions to the ryots under the circumstances;

(j) whether the supply channel is the source of supply of water for the tanks of the villages of Mavillapalli, Mahanandipalli and Sankavaram villages of Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district;

(k) whether dry crops were raised on the lands of these villages due to insufficiency of water;

(l) what was the quantity of water received in these tanks;

(m) what was the insufficiency of supply due to;

[27th February 1928]

(n) whether the supply channel was found insufficient in capacity to carry enough of water to the tanks fed by it; and

(o) whether remission will be granted to these ryots also?

A.—(a) to (o) The Government have no information regarding the cases referred to. As it is open to any party aggrieved by any order of the local revenue officers to appeal to the Collector and to the Board of Revenue and as no such action appears to have been taken in this case, the Government do not propose to take the action suggested in the question.

Repairs to the irrigation tank of Konarajupalli village.

1563 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the irrigation tank of the village of Konarajupalli in Sidhout taluk of Cuddapah district breached about five years ago;

(b) whether the tank has been repaired till now;

(c) if not, what action has been taken to restore that irrigation source of the village;

(d) whether the villagers sent up memorials to the Collector of Cuddapah to have the tank repaired, if so, with what result; and

(e) whether there is any prospect of the repairs being undertaken, and if so, when?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information on the subject. As the object of the question is doubtless to suggest the repair of the tank, the question and answer will be communicated to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Secretariat

Number of Muhammadan Upper Division clerks in the Secretariat.

1564 Q.—D. K. SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadan Upper Division clerks in each department of the Secretariat; and

(b) how many of them are acting and how many of them are permanent (in each department of the Secretariat)?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment lists of the several Secretariat departments, which have been placed in the Council Library.

Depressed Classes

Work done by the Depressed Classes Advisory Committee.

1565 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many times the Depressed Classes Advisory Standing Committee of the Legislative Council met up to this time since December 1926; and

(b) the suggestions made by each member of the Committee since December 1926 and the result in each case?

27th February 1928]

A.—(a) The present Advisory Committee was constituted in May 1927 and did not meet during 1927. A meeting was held on 26th January.

(b) The Committee's function is to discuss such questions as the hon. the Home Member may refer to it. The agenda for the meeting included the following subjects:—

- (1) The pay and status and control of District Labour Officers.
- (2) Should the functions of the District Labour staff be extended, to any new spheres?
- (3) The improvement of school buildings, the housing of teachers, and their control by the Commissioner.
- (4) The relation of the labouring classes to village panchayats.
- (5) Extension of labour staff to new districts.
- (6) Should the Labour department acquire house-sites, etc., for caste labourers?

Amount allowed for the depressed classes from provincial contributions.

1566 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the amount the Government have set apart or earmarked for the depressed classes from the provincial contributions which the Government of India have been pleased to remit?

A.—A sum of Rs. 60,000 as explained in the note circulated when the supplementary demand under Grant XXVIII was moved, for the extension of the activities of the department to the district of Cuddapah and for the construction of wells.

Benefits for the depressed classes.

1567 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what relief by way of acquiring and allotting house-sites for depressed classes has been given by the present Labour Commissioner since his appointment in July 1927?

A.—The Government have not the statistics asked for and do not propose to call for them.

Alleged eviction of the Adi-Dravidas of Mettu Cheri from their houses.

1568 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Sir George Paddison had given hopes to the residents of Thundu Cheri and Mettu Cheri, Madras, that they would be given permanent house-sites to live in; and

(b) whether it is a fact that after the present Labour Commissioner joined duty, the residents of Mettu Cheri were evicted from their homes by the private landlord and were living actually in the streets with their children and belongings for over a week in the rainy days and that when they approached the present Labour Commissioner for relief, the latter refused to find even temporary accommodation for them?

[27th February 1928]

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government understand that the Commissioner addressed the Corporation on behalf of the persons who were evicted.

Collection of deposits from depressed classes for house-sites.

1569 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table a chronological list of amounts of deposits collected from members of depressed classes after giving them hopes that house-sites will be acquired for them, but not followed by any definite proposals for acquisition, in the various districts by the Labour department;

(b) to state whether it is a fact that in Tanjore and South Arcot deposits collected six or seven years ago are still lying idle with the officers of the Labour department; and

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from the members of the depressed classes that they had to pledge their wives' jewels and other movable property for making such deposits?

A.—(a) No. They do not consider it necessary to collect the statistics. It is open to any one aggrieved by delay to address the Commissioner who is paying special attention to this matter.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Scholarships given to Christian pupils by the Labour department.

1570 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the present Labour Commissioner contravenes the provisions of G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to take necessary action to prevent such contravention; and

(c) the number of Christians who are in the hostels under the Labour department, and the number of scholarships awarded by the Labour Commissioner to Christian pupils?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No action is necessary.

(c) No scholarships have been awarded by the Commissioner to Christian pupils. The Government do not know how many there are now in the hostels.

Utilization of the funds allotted for the depressed classes.

1571 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the funds of the Labour department asked for and obtained in the name and on behalf of the depressed classes are utilized for running schools entirely for the children of the caste Hindus?

A.—No.

27th February 1928]

Educational advancement of the depressed classes.

1572 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Commissioner is against the advancement of the depressed classes in education beyond the elementary stage; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Honorary Correspondent of the Mustahkhanpet school, Masulipatam, was refused help by the said officer in converting the present elementary school into a secondary school?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No. The Government did not think it necessary to raise the school.

Collection of subscriptions in Tanjore for welcoming the Labour Commissioner.

1573 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, collected subscriptions from the depressed classes in the city with a view to welcome the Commissioner of Labour during his visit to Tanjore; and

(b) if so, how much was collected and how much was spent on the visit?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged preference given to Christian teachers by the Labour Commissioner.

1574 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous District Labour Officers, Chingleput, preferred Christian teachers to non-Christian depressed classes teachers; and

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Commissioner of Labour to give effect to G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not know.

Construction of wells for the depressed classes in Chingleput district.

1575 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much of the supplementary grant voted by the Council on 1st November 1927 for the construction of wells for depressed classes, was allotted to the Chingleput district for the sinking of wells;

(b) how much the original allotment was;

(c) how many wells were proposed to be constructed; and

(d) how many have been finished?

A.—The Government have not the information required.

[27th February 1928]

Sinking of a well for the Arundhateyas in Pundi village.

1576 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer reported three years ago that a well will be sunk in Pundi village in Chingleput district for the Arundhateyas;

(b) whether it is a fact that he took no action in the matter saying that there was already a well for the community in the village;

(c) what action the Government have taken on the inconsistent reports of the District Labour Officer?

A.—(a), (b) & (c). The Government are not aware of any report of the District Labour Officer three years ago. But in January 1927 the then District Labour Officer informed M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami Avargal, that a well would be constructed in the village during 1927-28. He was then under the impression that a well was required for the cheri in the village, but, finding later that there was already a well in the cheri, he dropped the proposal. He subsequently discovered, however, that what Mr. Guruswami wanted was a well for the locality inhabited by the Arundhateyas and not for the cheri. The mistake was rectified and the construction of a well for the Arundhateyas has since been sanctioned. The District Labour Officer responsible for the mistake has now been replaced by another and the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Forest Panchayats*Administration of forest panchayats.*

1577 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many forest panchayats have been formed till now in the Presidency;

(b) whether there is any proposal to place these panchayats under the control of the District Revenue authorities;

(c) whether the Government have framed any rules for the administration of these panchayats, if so, whether they will be pleased to place them on the table of the House;

(d) whether the Government contemplate to bring in a legislative measure for regulating the working of these panchayats;

(e) whether any Bill is prepared for the purpose, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it also on the table of the House;

(f) how many such forest panchayats have been formed in the Ceded districts till now and what are the conditions that govern those panchayats; whether there are any differences in the agreements entered into by the panchayat members in respect of any panchayats in the Ceded districts;

(g) what is the principle on which the panchayatdars are made to pay yearly rental amount and who is the officer that fixes such amounts;

27th February 1928]

(h) what are the powers of the panchayatdars in respect of any offences committed in panchayat forests; and

(i) whether the panchayatdars are selected by the authorities or whether they are elected by the villagers?

A.—(a) 1,155.

(b) Orders have been issued entrusting to the District Collectors the duty of supervising, subject to the general control of the Board of Revenue, the work of the forest panchayats.

(c) No.

(d) & (e) The Government do not contemplate such a legislative measure.

(f) Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	33
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	68
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	130
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	113

A copy of the standard form of agreement governing the panchayats is attached. No separate form has been prescribed for the Ceded districts; but the terms of the agreement may be modified according to local circumstances.

(g) The receipts from grazing and other fees and the expenses of management such as watchers' pay and contingencies are estimated. A portion of the difference between these two amounts is allotted to the panchayat for effecting improvements in the forest and the balance constitutes the rental. The amount of the rental is fixed by the Board of Revenue.

(h) The hon. Member's attention is invited to clause 10 (viii) in the form of agreement attached.

(i) By the cattle-owners of the villages subject in the past to the approval of the Forest Panchayat Officer and in the future to the approval of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

Issue of permits for felling fuel in unreserves.

1578 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that people in Cuddapah district are required to take permits for felling fuel in the unreserves;

(b) whether it is a fact that such applications are required to be stamped with a court-fee stamp;

(c) what is the value of stamp required for such application;

(d) what is the provision of law for enforcing such application to be stamped;

(e) if there be no provision, whether the Government will issue orders not to enforce the levying of stamp fee on such applications;

(f) since how long this fee has been levied;

[27th February 1928]

- (g) who is the officer that is authorized to sanction such application ;
- (h) what is the quantity of fuel that can be sanctioned on an application ;
- (i) whether such applications are confined to dry wood alone ; and
- (j) whether there are unreserves in which dry wood is available sufficient for the consumption of the village which abuts such unreserves ?

A.—(a) Under rule 9 of the rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act permits are not required for felling fuel for agricultural or domestic purposes but are required for felling fuel for other purposes. The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(b) to (f) Applications for permits are exempt from the payment of court fees under section 19 (xix) of the Court Fees Act.

(g) The Forest Officer or any officer duly authorized by the Collector.

(h) The officer issuing the permit has discretion to fix the quantity.

(i) Applications need not be restricted to dry wood.

(j) The Government have not the information.

Labour

Appointment of Mr. P. V. Gopalan as District Labour Officer.

1579 Q.—MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. P. V. Gopalan, the Honorary District Labour Officer, has been confirmed in the post as a paid officer; and if so, whether a copy of his application will be placed on the table;

(b) whether there are any other candidates for the post; and if so, who they are and what are their individual qualifications;

(c) what are Mr. Gopalan's qualifications—educational and otherwise; whether the Collector of Malabar has reported to the Commissioner of Labour that his qualifications are insufficient; and if so, what is his report and what the Government are doing in that matter;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the depressed classes of Malabar pointing out his irregularities; and if so, what they are and what the Government have done in the matter;

(e) how many individuals were appointed by him as peons and how many of them have left service and for what reasons; and

(f) how many schools are now run by the Labour department in Malabar and how many co-operative societies were started?

A.—(a) Mr. Gopalan's position is still that of an honorary officer: he has applied for pay and the question is under consideration. The Government are not prepared to put his application on the table.

(b) The Government are not aware of any.

(c) The Government have no particular information about Mr. Gopalan's educational qualifications; the Collector does not consider that his general qualifications are insufficient.

(d) No.

27th February 1928]

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) Last year the number of schools was 13, and of co-operative societies 10.

Labour strikes settled by the present Labour Commissioner.

1580 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of labour strikes settled by the present Labour Commissioner after his appointment; and

(b) what conciliatory measures he adopted in the Coimbatore strikes and in the strike in Messrs. Massey & Co., Madras?

A.—(a) No.

(b) None.

District experience of the present Labour Commissioner.

1581 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what experience in the Revenue department in the mufassal, the present Labour Commissioner has?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the History of Services of Gazetted Officers.

Alleged discontent towards the present Labour Commissioner.

1582 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolution passed at the Eleventh Conference of the Provincial Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha held on Sunday the 8th January 1928, in Madras with reference to the general discontent and dissatisfaction expressed by the community towards the present Labour Commissioner; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take to bring the work of the department on a line with the policy and procedure laid down by Sir George Paddison?

A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting.

(b) None—there has been no change of policy.

Evidence given by the Labour Commissioner before the Co-operative Committee.

1583 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Commissioner gave evidence before the Co-operation Committee that the extension of the activities of the Labour department in any new district must be preceded by the closure of activities in another district; and

[27th February 1928]

(b) whether it is a fact that the said officer in his evidence before the said Committee advocated the handing over of all depressed classes societies including even those organized by the late Sir George Paddison to the Co-operative department?

A.—The Government have not yet seen the evidence.

Extension of the activities of the Labour department.

1584 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the activities of the Labour department to such suitable and needy districts like Coimbatore, Salem, Tinnevely, Ramnad, Madura, Chittoor, Ganjam and Vizagapatam ; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Not at present.

(b) The department has its hands full.

Alleged benefits conferred on the caste agricultural labourers by the Labour department.

1585 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Labour Commissioner has ordered the acquisition of house-sites for and the grant of other benefits similar to those conferred on the depressed classes by the department on the caste agricultural labourers who suffer under no social disability, and for whom the special department was not constituted?

A.—The policy of the department has been, and is, to acquire house-sites, etc., for caste labourers in special cases when circumstances require it. The Labour department was not constituted exclusively for the benefit of non-caste labourers.

Education

Primary and elementary schools for girls in South Arcot district.

1586 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of primary, elementary and secondary schools solely intended for Muslims and the places where they are located in the district of South Arcot, and which of them are (a) maintained by Government, (b) maintained by the local and municipal bodies and (c) managed by private agencies ;

(b) the amount of money spent (1) by Government alone (a) in the shape of maintenance costs, (b) in the shape of grants and stipends, etc., and (2) by the local and municipal bodies in each of the last five years ;

(c) the amount of money spent (1) by the Government and (2) by local and municipal bodies on education of communities other than Muslims in the district of South Arcot in each of the last five years ;

27th February 1928]

(d) the percentage of school-going population among the Muslim community in South Arcot district as compared with the other communities such as the Christian and the Hindu during the last five years; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to provide the local and municipal bodies with larger funds for education, especially of the Muslim community in South Arcot?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The information, as far as available, is furnished in the statements ^a appended.

(e) The Government cannot give a general undertaking to provide more funds. If any of the local bodies in the South Arcot district apply for grants for specific purposes, their applications will be considered on merits.

Construction of a school building for the high school at Nandalur.

1587 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the President, District Board, Cuddapah, has sent any proposal for the construction of a school building for the high school at Nandalur, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether in view of the answer to my question No. 417, dated 19th March 1927, regarding the construction of a building both for the above school and a hostel thereto, the Government will remind the President, District Board, for submitting any proposal for the purpose;

(c) whether the authorities who visited the school have remarked that the building is most unsuited for locating a high school and is situated in an undesirable and insanitary locality;

(d) whether the present hostel building is too small for the boarders and the boarders are made to shift for themselves for want of proper accommodation; and

(e) whether the Government propose to provide substantial buildings for both the school and the hostel by making due provision in the next budget?

A.—(a) No proposal with plans and estimates has been received from the President, District Board, Cuddapah, for the construction of a building for the Board High School, Nandalur.

(b) & (e) It is for the District Board to take the necessary steps to provide suitable buildings for the school and the hostel. From the administration report of the District Board for 1926-27, it is observed that an estimate for a new building for the school according to the type-design is under revision by the District Board Engineer and that the building in which the hostel is located has been purchased by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 4,060.

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

[27th February 1928]

Grant of concessions to students in Nandalur High School.

1588 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the half-fee concession granted under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules was given to any of the students calling themselves "Telaga" men in the High School of Nandalur, Cuddapah district ;

(b) whether there are any Baliyas in Cuddapah who are styled as "Rajamahendravaram Baliyas" ;

(c) whether the people of such castes migrated from Rajahmundry, and if so, whether there is any connexion between the Telagas of Northern Circars and these people ;

(d) whether the fee concessions that were being granted to Telaga students of Nandalur High School were withdrawn and if so, under what circumstances ;

(e) for how long they have been enjoying the concession ;

(f) whether by such withdrawal the strength of the school has been affected ;

(g) whether the Government have made any enquiries regarding the origin of Rajamahendravaram Baliyas and if so, with what results ;

(h) if not, whether the Government will now enquire into the matter by addressing the Collectors of the Ceded districts ; and

(i) whether the Government will so amend the Appendix 17-A of the Madras Educational Rules as to include the caste of Rajamahendravaram Baliyas in the list of depressed classes ?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

(g), (h) & (i) The suggestions will be considered.

Opening of a high school for girls at Cocanada.

1589 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received resolutions from the Cocanada Municipal Council requesting that a high school for girls may be started at Cocanada ;

(b) whether the Government offered to open a middle school for girls instead ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the conversion of the present higher elementary school for girls at Suryaraopeta into a middle school as requested by the municipal council would avoid the necessity for the Government's contribution to a separate middle school ; and

(d) whether in view of the large school-going population of girls in the place the Government would be pleased to convert the existing higher elementary school at least into a middle school for the present ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government were prepared to contribute one-half of the cost of maintaining a middle school for girls at Cocanada and enquired whether the Council was willing to meet from its own funds the other half of the cost of converting the higher elementary school at Suryaraopeta into a middle school.

27th February 1928]

The Council did not accept this proposal. It has asked that the entire cost should be met by Government. This request is under consideration.

Local Boards

Construction of a road from Tandrampet road to Rayandram village.

1590 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Board, North Arcot, have sanctioned the construction of a road from Tandrampet road to Rayandram village ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a cart-track in existence for a long time and whether by that route the distance is only five miles, whereas the proposed road is nine miles long ;

(c) whether the ryots protested against this waste of public funds and also that the proposed road is roundabout ;

(d) whether the work was stopped more than two years ago and whether about one thousand rupees had already been spent on it ; and

(e) whether Government will enquire into the matter ?

A.—(a) No. The Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board has sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 1,000 to improve the cart-track from Tandrampet to Thenmudianur, a village between Tandrampet and Rayandram.

(b) The distance between Tandrampet and Thenmudianur is only three miles along the existing cart-track which is being improved.

(c) The ryots of Thenmudianur wanted the road to be taken along the tank bund of the village but the proposal was not found feasible owing to the miry nature of the ground and the heavier cost involved.

(d) The work of improving the cart-track is proceeding and Rs. 670 have so far been incurred on it against an estimate of Rs. 1,000.

(e) The Government see no need to make any enquiry in the matter.

Number of wells dug and schools started for the depressed classes since 1925.

1591 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state —

(a) the number of wells dug and schools started for the depressed classes at the cost of the district and taluk boards of the Ceded districts since January 1925 ; and

(b) how many depressed class teachers have been appointed in the non-depressed class schools and how many depressed class boys and girls have been admitted in such schools since January 1925 ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

[27th February 1928]

Nomination of depressed classes to municipal councils and local boards.

1592 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of nominated depressed classes members in the various municipal councils, district, taluk and union boards, who ceased to be members of these bodies due to the expiry of their terms and other causes from 1st January to 30th September 1927;

(b) whether all such vacancies were again filled up by members drawn from the depressed classes; if not, how many were from depressed classes and how many from other communities; and

(c) the reasons for nominating members other than depressed classes for such vacancies?

A.—(a) & (b) The information required in respect of municipal councils and district boards is given below:—

	Number of seats vacated by members of depressed classes.	Number filled by members of depressed classes.	Number vacant.
Municipal councils ...	44	35	9
District boards ..	13	10	3

The Government have no information regarding the nominations made to the taluk and union boards. Under clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (4) of section 9 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, members of taluk and union boards are appointed by the presidents of the district and taluk boards respectively.

(c) No such nominations have been made.

Exclusion of an Adi-Dravida member from the Pattukkottai Taluk Board meeting.

1593 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in December 1927, a meeting of the Taluk Board of Pattukkottai was held in the premises of the President of the Board and that Mr. Marimuthu, a member, was excluded from the deliberations of the meeting; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to take action in the matter immediately and see that such highhandedness on the part of the said President is put an end to?

A.—(a) The Government have no official information on the subject, but they have received a representation from the Adi-Dravida Central Sabha containing the allegation.

(b) The Government will take such action as may be necessary after enquiry.

Excise*Qualifications of Inspectors, etc., in the Excise Department.*

1594 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any qualification fixed for (a) inspectors, (b) sub-inspectors, (c) Deputy Commissioners in the Excise Department, and if so, what is the minimum qualification;

27th February 1928]

(b) whether there are any now in the service who have not got the required qualification; if so, in which grade;

(c) if there are any without the required qualification, whether they were exempted and why; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Board calls on the Subordinate Magistrates for explanation in abkari cases in which they acquit the accused?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 2244 on 17th July 1926 concerning the minimum qualifications of candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Excise. No additional qualifications have been prescribed for Inspectors. There are no Deputy Commissioners in the Excise department.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the half-yearly and quarterly establishment lists of the officers of the Excise department, copies of which have been placed in the Legislative Council Library. The collection of information as to the actual reasons for which the exemption was granted in each case would involve an amount of labour which the Government do not consider they would be justified in undertaking.

(d) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

Public Health

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Lepers Act.

1595 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) in what respects the present Lepers Act of 1898, as amended by subsequent Acts, has been found defective for dealing with lepers;

(b) whether this Government have brought these defects to the notice of the Government of India and, if so, when; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Lepers Act in the local legislature?

A.—(a) The respect in which the Indian Lepers Act of 1898 as amended by subsequent Acts has been found defective is exhibited in its declared object, i.e., "An Act to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers, etc." Pauper lepers as defined under the Act are almost invariably in the advanced burnt-out stage of the disease when they are no longer a serious danger to the public health. Segregation of such lepers will not reduce the infection or check the spread of the disease. The spread of the disease is due to the very much larger number of lepers in the early stages of the disease who can still carry out their normal avocations. It is difficult for any but a skilled medical officer to detect and isolate the early cases and the policy of the Government is to provide centres for their diagnosis and treatment. As the number of such cases is very large, the policy cannot be covered by legislation at present.

(b) & (c) No.

[27th February 1928]

III

Communications to the Council

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O.^a No. 2140, Development, dated 12th December 1927, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineer's Workshop for the year 1926-27.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the proceedings^a of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 held on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th January 1928, respectively.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

IV

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS.

(1) *Standing Orders Nos. 37 to 39, 53 and 66.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that the amendments of Standing Orders 37 to 39, 53 and 66 passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th January 1928 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 7th February 1928."

(2) *Standing Order No. 40.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members are aware that Mr. Satyamurti was one of the six Members elected to the Select Committee to consider a draft amendment of Mr. Saldanha to Standing Order No. 40, the other elected Members of the Select Committee being Messrs. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar, J. A. Saldanha, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and K. R. Karant.

"Mr. Satyamurti has since resigned his membership of the Select Committee and hence a vacancy has arisen on the Committee which has to be filled in by means of the single transferable vote. I accordingly appoint 12 noon to-day as the hour within which nomination papers may be handed in to the Secretary. I have already nominated Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, one of the Members of the Panel of Chairmen, as a Member of the Committee."

(3) *Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52.*

11-16 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member (Mr. J. A. Saldanha) who has given notice to move for leave to introduce Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52 is not in his place and the motion will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 34 I move that these amendments do stand over till the next non-official day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member Mr. Saldanha has already given notice of these amendments for the next meeting."

27th February 1928]

V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT AND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT. ^a

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member (Mr. J. A. Saldanha) has given notice that he will move his Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act at the next meeting of the Council."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"May I move, Sir, the Bill standing in the name of the Zamindar of Gollapalli?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to wait for a long time till the motion is reached."

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Sir, I beg to introduce my Bill ^b to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925. The House is already in possession of other Bills to amend the Act. In deference to the wishes of some of the hon. Members who have got so many Bills to their credit, I ask the permission of the House to move that the Bill be taken into consideration on the next non-official day."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"I beg to second the motion."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

VII

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I introduce, Sir, my Malabar Tenancy Bill ^c."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I beg to second the motion."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Sir, I do not move the motion standing in my name, viz, leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I introduce my Bill ^d to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

Mr. C. D. APPA VU CHETTIYAR :—"I beg to second the motion."

The question was put to the House and adopted."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February, 1928.

^b Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th February 1928.

^c Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1927.

^d Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1928.

[27th February 1928]

X

THE JAGGAMPETA A AND D ESTATES IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I beg to introduce my Bill^a to declare the Jaggampeta A and D estates impartible. I also move that the Bill be taken into consideration. In so doing, I wish to say that Jaggampeta is a part of ancient zamindari of Peddapuram estate which was soon after the permanent settlement broken into parts; and a portion of it, Rayavaram, Dontamaru and Kirlampudi, has already been declared impartible. This is a Bill to declare another part of the same Zamindari of Peddapuram called Jaggampeta A and D estates to be impartible. These estates pay an annual peishkush of about Rs. 27,000, and in point of income, rank as the 25th among the impartible estates of this Province of which there are about 130. This zamindari is situated at the foot of the hills and adjoining agency tracts.

"It may be said that the second son of the proprietrix will be debarred from inheriting the property. I submit to this House that the property will be managed only by an individual to keep it in tact. The net proceeds will be shared by the other brothers also in shape of fixed annuities. Thus the younger brothers will be free to attend to other avocations of life and be able to serve the motherland without being sluggards spending their inherited property which was acquired by their ancestors by spilling much blood. This arrangement would facilitate the younger brothers to apply their energies to study and to the service of the mother country. I am not unaware that the Act does not safeguard fully the interests of the younger brothers, but that amendment will be endeavoured to be introduced in this hon. House at a later time. So far I have given only general outlines. This estate is a *sree danam*. The proprietrix has no second issue. For any future exigencies, Jaggampeta C estate which is a gift to the husband of the present proprietrix is reserved. The tenants in an impartible estate will be more prosperous as the proprietor can attend more fully to the improvement and repairs of irrigation facilities than a holder of a partible zamindari whose zamindari will be dwindled into iotas and consequently will be less financially strong. In any case as my hon. Friend Sriman Biswanath Das put it on the 31st August 1926 in the last Council, the rights of the tenantry would not be affected at all.

"I submit that it is necessary in the public interests that this estate should not be broken up; and it is therefore desirable that this estate should be declared impartible and inalienable."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the proposition of the Zamindar of Gollapalli. As has been explained by him, Jaggampeta A and D estates are a part of the ancient Zamindari of Peddapuram parts of which have already been declared to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Impartible Estates Act, by the Kirlampudi Estates Act which was passed by this Council in 1926. This case falls within the principles on which the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904 was applied to Doddappaiaicknur and Woyyur by Act II of 1918. It is therefore desirable that the Jaggampeta A and D Estates should be included in the schedule to the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904."

The motion 'the Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Bill' was put to the House and carried.

Clauses (1), (2) and (3) and the preamble were each put to the House and adopted.

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1923.

27th February 1928]

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I second the motion."

The motion was put and adopted and the Bill passed into law.

XI

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

PAY AND STATUS OF PANDITS AND MUNSHIS

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether any hon. Member proposes to move the resolution." (After a pause.) As no hon. Member proposes to move the resolution it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I beg to move the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member should be alert; he can give notice of the resolution for the next meeting."

RECONSTITUTION OF THE SIRUGUPPA TALUK

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name, viz.,—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the old Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district which was abolished in 1923 be re-established.'

"In moving this resolution I would like to say a few words and commend it to the consideration of the House. Prior to 1910, the Bellary district had eight taluks. In 1910, on the recommendation of Sir William Meyer, Siruguppa taluk was constituted into a separate taluk with some of the villages of

Pay and status of Pandits and Munshis.

- | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1281 | Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO,— |
| 1298 | Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM,— |
| 1306 | Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR,— |
| 1284 | Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO,— |
| 1276 | Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER,— |
| 1307 | BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur,— |
| 1305 | Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR,— |
| 1299 | Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR,— |
| 1290 | Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU,— |
| 1313 | Mr. K. SARASWA REDDI,— |
| 1286 | Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo,— |
| 1274 | Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI,— |
| 1283 | Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR,— |
| 1270 | Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR,— |
| 1273 | Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,— |
| 1300 | Mr. J. BHIMAYYA,— |
| 1301 | Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIYA NADAR,— |
| 1282 | Mr. A. B. SHETTY,— |
| 1272 | Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN,— |
| 1277 | Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,— |
| 1303 | Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :— |

This Council recommends to the Government that Pandits and Munshis employed in Government Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools be given the same pay and status as college assistants, school assistants and secondary grade teachers respectively.

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda] [27th February 1928]

Bellary, Adoni and Alur. The taluk continued to be a unit with a tahsildar and other officers till the year 1923 when, on account of the retrenchment policy of the Government, the taluk was abolished and the villages that constituted Siruguppa taluk were distributed among the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Bellary. I might also say that from the year 1917 up to the year 1920 the Government had been spending large sums of money to build the taluk office and quarters for the officials. The action taken by the Government in 1923 in abolishing the Siruguppa taluk has caused considerable inconvenience and disadvantage.

"Before the abolition of this taluk, the Bellary taluk, which is its neighbour, had 114 villages. After the abolition of Siruguppa taluk, the Bellary taluk has 150 villages. This has increased the number of villages in the taluk of Bellary by about 32 per cent. The neighbouring taluk of Adoni, which had already got enormous number of villages, viz., 175, was increased to 210.

"To the taluk of Alur which also had a large number of villages was added 20 per cent more villages. The beriz of the taluk of Siruguppa was Rs. 2,52,000. When this taluk was amalgamated with the taluks of Bellary, Adoni and Alur, it has increased the beriz of the taluk of Bellary by about 50 per cent, of Adoni by 33 per cent and of Alur by 10 per cent.

"In this connexion, Sir, I would like to compare the number of villages in the taluks of the Bellary district with the number of villages in the taluks of Anantapur and Cuddapah. For instance, Sir, in Kamalapuram taluk of the Cuddapah district there are only about 63 villages much less than in any of the taluks in Bellary. In the Madakasira taluk in Anantapur district there are only 61 villages. In the Kalyandrug taluk there are only 75 villages. On the other hand, in none of the taluks of the Bellary district there is such a small number of villages as 75. The disadvantages of having a large number of villages in a taluk are great many. But one of the most important is the difficulty of the villagers to go and reach the taluk officials. There are some villages in the taluk of Siruguppa which are as far away as 40 or 50 miles from the taluk headquarters and one of the great difficulties that the villagers will have to undergo would be to go to see a taluk official. The same difficulty would present itself to the taluk officials who have to go to see these villages. One of the disadvantages that have accrued on account of the abolition of the taluk is the long distances that have to be travelled and the consequent difficulty that was experienced last year in the distribution of Takkavil loans to the villages.

"Again, Sir, the Government revenue collection suffers badly. Government cannot collect the revenue within the three months allotted for the collection. Sir, some time ago, the Revenue Board Member who visited Bellary reported that the difficulties complained of by the ryots were more imaginary than real. As a matter of fact, Sir, he did not go round the villages and see the ryots and ask them about the difficulties. Then he would have found the difficulties of the long distance of the headquarters from the villages. Then, Sir, a year and three months ago, when the matter was referred to the Bellary Collector, it seems he said that there was no need for the establishment of a taluk. But, Sir, the Collector had been in the district only a few weeks. Sir, a few months ago, a representation was received from people that the Siruguppa taluk may be reconstituted. They said that it was all the more necessary as the taluk was on the borders of the Nizam's Dominions.

27th February 1928]

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

"Sir, the Siruguppa taluk has a big wet land cultivation. It has larger *beriz* than some of the other taluks of the district; and this being the case, the removal of the headquarters from the Siruguppa taluk is a great hardship on the people concerned. Sir, it has been objected that the constitution of Siruguppa taluk cost the Government an enormous lot. But, Sir, when the Siruguppa taluk was constituted, along with it they constituted a new separate division in the Bellary district. It was the constitution of a separate division—this extra division—in the district that cost the Government an enormous lot. But now it is only the Siruguppa taluk that is sought to be reconstituted and therefore the Government cannot incur an enormous loss or increase in the expenses by having a separate Siruguppa taluk. Sir, probably it will cost the Government some money at least, but yet I beg the officials concerned to consider the great difficulties that the ryots have to feel to go these enormous distances. So I appeal to the authorities concerned to have this defect rectified so that the villagers may be enabled to see the taluk officials without difficulty. I therefore appeal to the Government to consider this matter very favourably."

MR. P. SIVA RAO :—"Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so ably and eloquently moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. Now, Sir, he has made out a strong case for the restoration of the Siruguppa taluk. Sir, it is unfortunate that the pruning knife should have been so vigorously applied in the case of Bellary. I daresay that the present arrangement means a great deal of hardship and inconvenience to the people of this taluk. Some villages of this taluk have been tacked on to the Bellary taluk and some to the Adoni taluk with the result that it works an immense disadvantage and inconvenience to the people concerned. Government spent lavishly when they changed the headquarters and it will be especially waste of money to continue the present administration. Sir, for these reasons, I wholeheartedly endorse the proposal of Mr. Nagan Gowda that the taluk of Siruguppa be restored as early as possible."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been moved and seconded that 'this Council recommends to the Government that the old Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district, which was abolished in 1923, be re-established.'

"The resolution is for the discussion of the House."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, this taluk was abolished in 1922 as a measure of retrenchment. Since then, certain representations have been received by the Government. While the Collector has reported that reconstitution of the taluk is not absolutely necessary from the point of view of district administration, there is reason to suppose that it would be of advantage to the people generally and the matter is under consideration with reference to several petitions that have been received from the inhabitants of that area. It is probable that if it is only a question of restoration of the taluk and not of the reconstitution of the division, there will not be very serious objection to it. The matter is under consideration and I hope the decision will be as the Mover desires."

* MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, after the kind assurance given by the Revenue Member that it will be favourably considered, I propose to withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

[27th February 1928]

ABOLITION OF LOCAL FUND TOLL-GATES

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that—

‘ This Council recommends to the Government that all local fund toll-gates in the Presidency be abolished from the next official year ’.

“ Sir, it is one of those resolutions which the Treasury Benchers will not welcome because it cuts at the source of their revenue; and especially the hon. the Finance Member will not like it. I think it is a barbarous system which does not exist in any civilized country and it does not prevail in any part of northern India. Apart from the system being a barbarous one, I may point out that it hits hard on poor ryots who market their produce from their villages to the neighbouring fairs and towns. It is also a great nuisance of the travelling public to be stopped during their journey. I am not unaware of the difficulty to the Government since it takes away a large portion of their revenue. But I may point out that they may try to raise revenue in some other manner, for instance, as the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department suggested in his evidence to the Roads Development Committee, a tax on petrol may be levied. I think that will be a much more preferable way of raising revenue than by means of a toll-gate. I may also suggest that the proposed entertainment tax in municipalities may be set apart for maintaining the good condition of the roads. As the ryot is already overburdened, it will be a good thing to relieve him of some of these burdens. I therefore request my hon. Friends on the opposite side to unanimously support this resolution and help in finding some other means of levying tax. I only suggested one method, but it is the duty of the hon. Members on the Treasury benches to find out other preferable means of raising revenue. I therefore commend this resolution to the unanimous decision of the House.”

* Mr. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, I beg to second this motion. Those who have passed these toll-gates know the delay and the inconvenience caused to them by the detention of their cars at these toll-gates and the consequent delay. Very often it costs the user of the motor-car 2 to 4 annas by way of petrol wastage. It is the subject of a number of complaints that have come up before the South Indian Motor Union, of which I am a member of the Committee. It is not motor-car users alone that are put to this inconvenience. Even poor peasants who have to take their produce are subject to this hardship. Witnesses before the Roads Development Committee which recently met at Delhi have expressed the opinion that these toll-gates should go without any delay; and my recollection is that the hon. Mr. Cotterell also endorsed that view while he gave evidence before that Committee. On these grounds I second the motion recommending to the Government that these toll-gates should be abolished from the next official year.”

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, as far back as October 1925 the hon. Member who was then in charge of this portfolio had considered this question and wanted to find out a way by which toll-gates could be abolished. As a matter of fact, certain proposals were before the Government. One of them was to increase the land cess by 2 pies in the rupee and another was the imposition of a tax of Rs. 100 on owners of motor vehicles. But the Raja Sahib found, and I agree with him in the matter, that it was impossible to raise such revenue. I will give you a few figures. The amount of expenditure incurred on roads in the year 1924-25 was 86·72 lakhs.

27th February 1928]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"But income from tolls was 30 lakhs. The amount from tolls in 1925-26 was 30.26 lakhs and expenditure 96 lakhs. In 1926-27 the amount spent on road development was 101.56 lakhs and the toll income was 34.51 lakhs. So hon. Members will realize that unless a proper substitute could be found to replace this large amount of revenue, it will be impossible to get rid of tolls altogether however inconvenient the travelling public may feel about the delay. I know not only the users of motor cars but also the bandy drivers find it very inconvenient to pass through toll-gates. But as long as a great amount of money is spent for communications, we have got to rely on a source of income by which we can maintain the roads. Under the circumstances I am sure hon. Members will realize the difficulty in carrying out the resolution even if it is passed by the Council. I would ask hon. Members to consider the practical point of view before they pass the resolution.

11-45
a.m.

"The second point that I want to make out is that my friend is in a great hurry to carry out this resolution. The Road Development Committee has been appointed by Government of India and they are considering the alternative sources of revenue which will make the roads what they ought to be. When their proposals are before us we may well be able to see whether we can get rid of these toll-gates. The President of the District Board of Madura had some proposals about this but even he has not gone to the extent of submitting his proposals to the Government. Under the circumstances I am sure my hon. Friends will see the administrative difficulties that stand in the way of carrying out this resolution."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"In view of the explanation (laughter), in view of the remarks made by the Chief Minister I wish to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

SALE OF 'POORUM'

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi rose to move her resolution.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may move her resolution in the amended form she suggested, viz., in line 3 for the word 'vendors' substitute the word 'chemist.'"

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I withdraw the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then the hon. Member may move in the original form."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name :

'This Council recommends to the Government that the sale of the bazaar drug known as "Poorum" in Tamil or "Rasakarpur" in Hindi by other than licensed vendors be prohibited forthwith.'

"I move this resolution in response to the repeated appeals made by responsible medical officers of the Telugu districts and especially parts of the East Godavari. Poorum is an impure form of calomel and it is manufactured by people who have no knowledge of chemistry or pharmacology. Without any test of the impurities, the drug is left with the ordinary provision

[Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi] [27th February 1928]

vendors, who sell it without any licence or restriction to any customer in any quantity. The lay people use it as an ordinary household remedy without any idea of the poisonous nature. The cases of poisoning are no doubt rare in the Tamil districts. But poisoning with this drug is very common in the Telugu districts with the result that pregnant women very often become the victims. When labour is delayed on any account the relations of the patient buy the drug and administer it to her in big doses to precipitate delivery. The result is that the labour is not hastened and the patient becomes acutely poisoned. The labour is unduly delayed and the child dies. The woman dies either out of shock or from the use of instruments in her moribund condition. Sepsis in some cases supervenes from delayed labour and interference. It is not only the pregnant women who fall a prey to this drug but very often men, women and children also get a dose of the drug. In the majority of cases death is the result but when the patient survives very many complications set in, such as severe enteritis, ulceration of the gullet and stomach, etc.

"Photos of children severely poisoned by the drug have been sent to me by the medical officer in charge of the Ramachandrapur hospital in East Godavari district. In this photo, the lips, the tongue and the gums have all become one ulcer and the child suffers most intensely, and after slough separates, in the few cases where the child survives, holes are formed in the cheek, exposing the teeth, the gums and the inside of the mouth. Rather becoming subject to these complications and becoming life long invalids, the Medical Officer writes to say that it is far better for the patients to die immediately. The poisoning is due to the impurity, perchloride of mercury, contained in the drug 'Poorum'. In spite of the advice and repeated warnings of the medical people, the ignorant and the superstitious still resort to it. Missionaries have been doing propaganda in those parts which have proved of no avail to convince the people of the dangerous nature of the drug. So far, the rural population have not heeded any medical advice. The out-patients of the hospitals in those parts are full of such cases. The doctor suggests that the only remedy lies in legislation and the drug may be included in the list of poisons as it has an impurity, a virulent poison, i.e., perchloride of mercury, and hence it should be sold by licensed vendors with the recommendation of medical practitioners or of the recognized Ayurvedic doctors. With these remarks, I humbly submit that the Government may take immediate steps to bring about legislation and thus prevent the havoc caused by this drug to the ignorant rural population of the districts concerned."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second the resolution moved by our respected sister."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, this drug which is called 'Poorum' or 'Rasakarpur' does not find a place in the list of poisons enumerated in rule 2 of the rules relating to poisons. When these rules were originally framed, opinions were called for and among the substances suggested this did not find a place. But matters did not stop there, because this particular drug was specifically asked to be reported upon. The Surgeon-General reported:

"The Chemical Examiner states that "Poorum" or "Rasakarpur" is calomel. Some specimens of "Poorum" or calomel contain mercuric chloride as impurity, but this can hardly be considered a reason for including "Poorum" in the schedule of poisons. The need is for a "Sale of Drugs Act" similar to the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act" in England. In Madras, drugs have been omitted from the "Prevention of the Adulteration of Food Act."

27th February 1928] [Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

"Another opinion that we obtained was this :

'The drug "Poorum" or "Rasakarpur" is Hydrargyri sub-chloridum or sub-chloride of mercury. It is commonly sold in all the Indian drug shops. Native physicians are using it in the preparation of purgative pills, oils and specifics which are generally indicated in the treatment of syphilis and other kindred diseases. It is said that it is also sometimes used for removing impurities in gold.

'It is the opinion of some of the practising native doctors that this substance is not so poisonous as other drugs such as extract of nux-vomica, cotton seeds or belladonna. Any restrictions placed on its sale may affect the Ayurvedic system of medicine.'

"In these circumstances it was considered that there was no case for making Rasakarpur come under the Poisons Act. Opinions are divided and as a matter of fact stronger poisons are found on sale in the bazaars. This is one of the specifics which are used in the Ayurvedic system of medicine and it seems to me it will be inexpedient to bring any restriction into operation. Of course that it can be misused is a fact. But similarly croton and many others may be misused and are misused sometimes. That is no reason for accepting this resolution and Government feel that they cannot accept it."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Sir, the fact that Ayurvedic doctors make use of the drug in their daily practice is no excuse for the drug being sold without any licence to the ignorant people. On the recommendation of the Ayurvedic physicians, the drugs may be issued by the vendor. As there have been many acute cases of poisoning reported, I most respectfully press upon the attention of the Government that an immediate enquiry be instituted and statistics of cases of poisoning by the drug may be collected and if necessary the sale of the drug may be brought under some restriction so that the lay public may not have an easy access to such an injurious drug."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, Government have no objection to cause another enquiry to be started on the basis of the remarks made by the Deputy President. But in the present form they cannot accept the resolution."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"On the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member, I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The following resolution standing in the name of Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the hon. Member was not in his seat :—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the investigation of a supply channel to Dondapadu tank in Vinnkonda taluk of Guntur district from Kondleru scheme be taken up immediately and necessary expenditure for taking levels, etc., be sanctioned."

THE KALLAR RECLAMATION WORK.

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution, namely :—

12 noon.

'That this Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to entrust the Kallar reclamation work at Tanjore to the Revenue Department and not to the Police Department as is done at present.'

"Sir, we, Kallars, are not unaware of the laudable intentions of the Government in trying to ameliorate our condition. The method by which these good intentions are sought to be translated into action is positively humiliating, undesirable and unjust. Why on earth the name of 'Kallar' came to

[Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja]

[27th February 1928]

be synonymous with the word 'thief' is beyond my comprehension. We are suffering for the fault of others. To apply to us the Criminal Tribes Act, the most barbarous and an antediluvian one, may I say in all humility, denotes bankruptcy of statesmanship and positive ignorance of the conditions that prevail in Kallar Nadu at Tanjore. Our trouble is purely economic and our concern is how to get one square meal a day. The rebellion of the stomach is the worst kind of rebellion. There are two aspects of Kallar Reclamation, namely, positive and negative. The crying need of the hour is rural reconstruction and economic development of the villages. To entrust the positive side of the Kallar Reclamation work to the Police officers is an anomaly. It is an officer of the Revenue Department, preferably an Indian Civil Service, sympathetic officer, that will be more competent by his broad outlook and all-round administrative training to handle profitably and beneficially these Kallar village rural economic development problems, than the subordinate Police officer who is a good subordinate but a bad master and whose Bible is the Police order book and the Criminal Procedure Code and whose armoury is full of brute force and ignorance. The attitude of an officer entrusted with this sacred humanitarian work amongst the poor class of illiterate ryots should be that of a reformatory type rather than of a penalizing type. Sir, we ask for bread and we are given stones. Every stone in Southern India is wet with Kallar blood for the sake of the Union Jack which you and I admire and reverence, and for which you and our people are ready to die. We do not trade upon our loyalty which is a sacred sentiment to us? But, Sir, may I ask, is this the right treatment to be given to us? I think not, and do not think this is the intention of the Government. Sir, I am sorry if I have spoken with some heat and used strong expressions. I reserve my further remarks till I have had the pleasure of hearing the hon. the Home Member who is in charge of this portfolio."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. the Mover of this resolution. I am not at all convinced of the reasons advanced by him. We should remember that these Kallars are a criminal tribe, a tribe which is famous for its criminal propensities, and as such I do not see how it is possible for the Police to give up all their responsibility towards them. Further, it should be remembered that the items of reclamation work consist of (1) the formation of panchayats, (2) the assignment of land for cultivation and loans to cultivators, (3) the starting of cottage industries, (4) the spread of co-operative movement, (5) the securing of employment for fellow labourers, (6) the spread of education, and (7) the introduction of the scout movement. The last six items of work mentioned by me can certainly be discharged by any officer other than that of the Police. But it is impossible that the Police can give up their responsibility with regard to the formation of panchayats. We have brought into existence a number of panchayats in various villages. It is the duty of the panchayats to see that no crime is committed in them. When any crime is committed, it is the duty of the panchayat to bring it to the notice of the Police. Therefore the Police have to come into contact very closely with the panchayatdars. As such I find it is impossible for Government to accept this resolution. I may say at the same time that the Kallars in Tanjore enjoy an advantage which is denied to the Kallars in Ramnad and Madura. The Kallars of Tanjore have not been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act, whereas their brethren in Ramnad and Madura have been brought

27th February 1928] [Mr. Muhammad Usman]

under that Act. I may tell my hon. Friend who moved this resolution that a time will come when we can dispense with the Police agency and give this work to the agency suggested by him. But that time has not yet come. We should also remember that though the agency employed belongs to the Police department, the whole work of the reclamation of Kallars is in the hands of the Commissioner of Labour."

• * Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"I am afraid, Sir, the answer given by the hon. the Home Member is perfectly unsatisfactory. I think it is adding insult to injury. The analogy that we are treated better than the districts of Madura and Ramnad seems to be a very poor argument. After all, the officers of the Revenue Department, especially the Indian Civil Service officers, who have a broad outlook and sympathy with the backward classes ought to be put in charge of this humanitarian and sacred work and not the Police officer. It is a fallacy, I say it a thousand times over, that Kallars are criminals. There are no more criminals in our community than there are in others. I can prove it by statistics. It is not a question of eat and live, but it is a question of honour, it is a question of life and death. Three villages were selected in my district for the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act, and I showed the Collector then in charge, with the aid of statistics, that other communities in these three villages committed as many crimes and as voluntarily as the Kallar community. Why should we be given a bad name and then be hanged? And for whose fault, I ask? The reply given by the hon. the Home Member is perfectly unsatisfactory. I therefore press the resolution on the attention of all Members here and appeal to them in the name of chivalry and in the name of justice to support it."

The question was put and declared lost.

Rajkumar S. N. Durai Raja demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 28. Mr. W. O. Wright. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 29. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 3. Mr. C. D. Appavoo Chettiyar. | 30. " A. T. Luker. |
| 4. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 31. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 5. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 32. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 6. " J. Bheemayya. | 33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 7. " J. A. Davis. | 34. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 8. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 9. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 36. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| 10. Mahmud Schahmad Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 11. Mr. Mupil Nayar. | 38. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 12. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 39. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 13. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 40. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 41. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 15. " Ramanath Goenka. | 42. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 16. " N. Siva Raj. | 43. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 17. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 44. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami | 45. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 19. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 46. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 20. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 47. " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 21. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 48. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 49. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi. |
| 23. " Thomas Daniel. | 50. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 24. " S. Venkayya. | 51. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | |
| 26. " K. Krishnan. | |
| 27. Sir James Simpson. | |

[27th February 1928]

Noes.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastryar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " F. B. Evans. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 10. " H. A. Watson. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 12. " S. H. Slater. |
| | 13. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| | 14. " R. Foulkes. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 13. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiay. | 14. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 15. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 16. " C. Rama Somayajulu. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 17. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 18. Mr. Biswanath Das. |
| 8. " G. Harisaravottama Rao. | 19. " K. R. Karant. |
| 9. Abdul Hamid Khan Bahadur. | 20. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 21. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 22. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Ayes 51 ; Noes 14 ; Neutral 22.

The resolution was carried.

CONTROL OF VILLAGE PORAMBOKES

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I move—

'That this Council recommends to the Government to hand over the control of village porambokes to the local boards concerned as was the case prior to G.O. No. 4780, L. & M., dated 10th November 1926.'

" Sir, it has been stated that the reason for excluding such lands from the purview of the Local Boards Act is that the local boards have not at present the necessary staff to watch the encroachment thereon. If that is so, I submit that the local boards could have been consulted in the matter.

" The Board of Revenue also did not seem to have felt any reluctance to help the local bodies in the matter of detection of encroachments thereon as the work can be done by the karnam in the ordinary course of his duties—vide orders contained in B.P. No. 855 (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 10th April 1925 and Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 7th October 1924. It is not clear whether the Board of Revenue has rescinded these orders. If the Revenue Department had been asked to shoulder the responsibility of removing the encroachments on such areas, the position taken by it in paragraph 3 of the Government Order might be reasonable. Many of the boards did not seek the aid of the Revenue Department in the matter of removal of encroachments on any lands vested in them and it is obviously unfair to the boards that they should be deprived of ownership of such lands without being consulted.

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the Chair.)

12-15 P.M. " With the advent of Reforms many of the provisions of the present Local Boards Act have been designed with the object of giving more powers and responsibilities to local boards in the matter of providing simple amenities to

27th February 1928] [The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

rural population. Cart-tracks and *battais* are the chief means of communication to rural population, by the neglect of which the local boards have made themselves open to severe criticism. Many of the boards with their limited resources have undertaken the maintenance of these *battais* one after another and the income realized from the usufructs of the trees is devoted entirely to the upkeep of these village roads. I earnestly request the House to consider if the local boards can be deprived of the chance of putting these village roads in order by transferring the income to the Revenue Department. The Revenue Department cannot spend its money for the repair of village roads and I am unable to understand how it can discharge the duties cast upon the local boards in repairing such roads. Not only this, if the local boards decide to take up the repair of any of these cart-tracks they will have to approach the Revenue Department to relinquish its control over them as they cannot spend their money on properties not vested in them. Where is the incentive then to local boards to think of repairing these cart-tracks if they are regarded as others' property? It is not uncommon that *battai* lands have been transferred to *ayan* in some cases and assigned by the Revenue Department to the detriment of traffic and the local boards have to acquire such lands subsequently.

"Various means have been adopted to provide amenities to rural population chiefly on the principle of self-help by the local boards rendering such assistance to them as are possible according to their finance. The repair of these cart-tracks is one of the items which the panchayat have been asked to undertake by the taluk boards contributing one-half of its expenditure. The small income that may be derivable from the usufructs of trees standing on such lands is utilized by panchayats for the upkeep of these cart-tracks. The properties transferred to the control of panchayats are looked after with a zealous eye as they are made to realize that they are for their benefit. Attempts are being made to plant avenue trees in the margin of these cart-tracks. Cases of illicit felling of trees in such lands are dealt with by the boards more promptly. Several cases of encroachments on Local Fund porambokes not booked by the karnam have been brought to the notice of the various boards. The collection of encroachment penalties is made by the panchayats themselves and added to their funds. Such beneficent works of public utility at little or no cost either to the State or to the local boards can be expected of the panchayats, if they are made to realize that these institutions have been designed for their benefit. I beg to request therefore that the Government be pleased to modify the notification, excluding such porambokes from the operation of the Madras Local Boards Act. With these words, I move the resolution."

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja seconded the resolution.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Madam, Deputy President, under section 60 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, all public roads in a local area vest in the union board, taluk board or district board concerned. The term 'public road,' as hon. Members are aware, includes village roads, cart tracks and foot-paths over which the public have a right of way. It was recently represented to the Government that most of the local boards have not the necessary staff to watch encroachments on village roads, cart tracks, and other communications which were not actually maintained by them and as a

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[27th February 1928]

consequence these roads were liable to be encroached upon. In view of this representation, it was considered desirable to transfer the control of such roads to the Revenue department to ensure control over them in respect of encroachment. In ordering such exclusion the Government directed that the existing settlement registration of such public roads as porambokes should not be changed by the Collector without giving the local board concerned an opportunity of showing cause why such change should not be made. The intention apparently is to make possible the retransfer of these roads to the local boards concerned if they express their willingness to maintain these porambokes as roads. There can be no objection to transfer all or any of these roads to local boards concerned if they are willing to maintain them, but such transfer can be made only if the boards satisfy the Government that they are prepared to employ the staff necessary to look after and prevent encroachments thereon. As hon. Members will see from what I have said, the jurisdiction of these roads has to be preserved and if a local board expressed its desire to maintain any track as a road, there will be no difficulty about its being handed back or continuing to vest in the local board as long as it maintains the communication."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"In view of the assurances given by the hon. the Minister, I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

TEACHING OF TECHNICAL SUBJECTS IN ADI-DRAVIDA SCHOOLS

In the absence of Swami A. S. Sahajanandam, who had given notice of the following resolution, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, with the leave of the House, moved it:

'That this Council recommends to the Government that in all Adi-Dravida schools only men who are able to teach some technical subject should be appointed; that such schools should be provided with wet and dry land to an extent of not less than two acres tax free, a pair of bulls and a well for irrigation, so that elementary modern agricultural instruction may be given; and that the remission of the provincial contribution or some other available funds be utilized for this purpose.'

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I have much pleasure in moving this resolution standing in the name of Swami Sahajanandam. In doing so, I would like to say a few words. The unemployment question has been in existence in this part of the Presidency. The leaders of the Adi-Dravidas are trying to bring home to the Government some of the existing disabilities and to mitigate the suffering. They think that having teachers who know something about technical subjects will give a certain amount of instruction to the students who in after life will be able to live by other means instead of trying to seek employment in offices which at present are debarred for these people. Secondly, a large percentage of agricultural labour is drawn from these communities. It is our object to see that the children of the Adi-Dravidas are fully equipped, so that in their after-life they may be well-qualified agriculturists. Now, this demand of a few acres of land, a pair of bulls and facilities for irrigation is not a new thing, for it is in vogue in other parts of the Province. Take, for instance, Mysore. Mysore

27th February 1928] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

has been able to give much larger facilities for the education of the depressed classes by giving free grant of lands, bullocks and facilities for irrigation. I am sure the Government will accept this resolution so that they may give a chance for the Adi-Dravidas to improve their economic condition."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I wish to second the resolution which has been moved just now, and in doing so, I want to say that it is absolutely necessary in a country where the large proportion of people are making their living either by agriculture or by small cottage industries like shoe-making, making of leather products and other things, that pupils should be given training in these arts in the schools. I insist that this ought to be done in elementary schools, particularly for the reason that the members of these Adi-Dravida communities do not prosecute their studies in the secondary or high schools and therefore when they are in the elementary schools, opportunity should be taken to give them the knowledge of the industries in which they are likely to engage themselves in life after their school career.

"Besides, Madam, I wish to say that the knowledge of reading and writing that these students get in the schools is almost wasted if these children have not learnt to interest themselves in books that are connected with industries, in technical books and acquired a practical knowledge of these industries.

"There is another point which ought to be considered. From this country, enormous amount of money is going out on account of some of the essentials of our life, for instance, shoes, and other leather articles that are imported from other countries. We do so simply because the classes that are engaged in these industries are not able to keep themselves abreast of the development of these industries and they do not produce the goods of the quality produced by other countries. Therefore it is very essential that these people ought to be taught these industries by giving a very good technical knowledge. This can be done in the elementary classes, because these people will not have the opportunity in after-life either to attend technical or industrial schools. Therefore I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"We must know that primary education is the backbone of this country and that primary education is the unit itself. Many of the students do not go for higher studies but take up to their avocations as soon as they finish primary education. Agriculture must be taught in the primary standards to make the pupils realize the usefulness of modern agriculture." So I urge every school must be provided with a school-farm under the watch of a talaiyari. So, I propose this amendment :—

"(1) To omit the word in line 2 'Adi-Dravida' and substitute the word 'elementary,' and

(2) after the word 'schools' in line 3 insert the word 'especially' ". . .

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is that the word 'Aid-Dravida' be omitted and the word 'elementary' be substituted in its place and to insert the word 'especially' after the word 'schools.' The amendment has been seconded and it is before the House for discussion."

[27th February 1928]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ May I ask, Madam, whether this amendment is in order ? The resolution as tabled is one which concerns what is at present a Reserved Department and naturally the resolution has so far been considered by Government only in so far as it affects that Reserved Department. The amendment extends the scope of the resolution so as to affect the whole of elementary education under the Transferred side also. Obviously my hon. Colleague who is concerned with education on the Transferred side, has not had the time or the opportunity to consider the resolution. He can hardly be expected, I think, to reply to a resolution with which, as it is tabled, he is not concerned. I therefore venture to ask the ruling of the chair as to whether an amendment which as already explained so widely extends the scope of the resolution before the House is really in order.”

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I rule that the amendment is in order. The amendment is before the House for discussion. (After a pause) I put the amendment to the vote of the House. The amendment is that the word ‘ elementary ’ be substituted for the word ‘ Adi-Dravida ’ and that the word ‘ especially ’ be inserted after the word ‘ schools ’.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I did not think, Madam, that this new and peculiar turn was going to be given to this resolution because I have really had not the opportunity of considering the effects it will have on the number of the elementary schools which are under the control of the Education Department. Besides, it does not lie in our power to bind the teachers of elementary schools. As hon. Members are aware, elementary schools are either aided or under local bodies and the staff of these elementary schools are entirely appointed either by the teacher-managers or by the management of aided schools or by the local boards concerned. When such is the case, I do not see how my hon. Friend thought of tabling this amendment, when he is himself the president of a taluk board and has a large body of schools under his control. If he was so earnest about teachers with technical knowledge being appointed to such schools, I should have thought that he would have made that experiment himself in some of the schools under his control as president of a taluk board. I was really surprised at the way in which he moved his amendment. I carefully listened to the speech of the hon. Member and he never referred to the point whether there are elementary schools at all under Government control. I know that there are what are called model schools under Government which are maintained for the sake of training teachers and in such schools we have masters and other people capable of imparting technical education to the teachers coming for training. It is for the local bodies concerned mainly and for the teachers in aided schools and their management to decide whether such a thing is necessary. Of course, when such a decision is arrived at, and if my hon. Friend as president of a taluk board, has tried that experiment of having teachers with technical knowledge in his schools and then appeals to the Government that aid should be granted for such teachers, that will be the time for Government to consider whether such a thing ought to be accepted or not.”

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I have considered the point raised by the hon. Member and I rule the amendment is in order. Now, is the hon. Member, the Zamindar of Gollapalli, going to press his amendment ? ”

27th February 1928]

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am afraid, Madam, you have entirely misunderstood my situation. I did not question your ruling at all. On the other hand, I bowed to your ruling and dealt with the subject as a subject that ought to be dealt with."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member going to press his amendment?"

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"If I have heard my hon. Friend the Minister's speech aright, I think he has challenged the presidents of taluk boards to come forward with their proposals to establish agricultural school-farm institutions in all their taluks before applying to the Government for grants. He has challenged me as president of the taluk board of Nuzvid and I bring to the notice of the hon. House that my taluk board has opened such institutions. I know that there are a few schools under the direct management of the Government. But the Government can give order or advice to the local boards to establish such institutions and if they do not conform to it they can pinch their ears by adding more nominations."

"So I press the motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Deputy President, Madam, although my hon. Friend, the mover of the resolution, has very good intentions and wants to improve elementary education throughout the Presidency, still, I think, in the interests of the depressed classes, he will do well to withdraw his amendment or at least hon. Members of this House will do well not to vote for this amendment. My reasons are these. If elementary education has been a failure, it is because education in elementary schools does not bear any relation to life. It is not related to the actual needs and occupations of pupils. The depressed classes send their pupils to the elementary schools thinking that they would, after their education, be really useful to them. They have not in the vast majority of cases any idea of sending them to the high schools and afterwards to the Universities whence they may come out as full-blown graduates. It is possible for talented young men who have the full encouragement of their community to pass through the other stages. But as it is, it is with difficulty that parents can afford to send their children to elementary schools. In the case of other communities, education in this Presidency has come to be regarded as a means to a decent, honourable living. Elementary education is, as it were, preparation to secondary education, just as the latter is regarded in turn as being preparation to University education. Therefore, so far as the depressed classes are concerned, the education which is really good to them is the education as outlined by the mover of the original resolution. All these different classes continue to be agricultural labourers in villages and in urban areas. It is only a very few of them that go in for higher education."

(At this stage the hon. the President took the Chair.)

"It is probably one per cent or two per cent who may think of leaving the village and attending some school in an urban area or proceeding to the University. If even in the labour schools very little interest is taken by the children attending them or by the parents who send their children to those schools, in the real educational progress of their boys, it is because the education they are receiving is not related to life. It is because it does not bring in any immediate benefit to them worth the trouble of their children being

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [27th February 1928]

secluded from their homes and sent to schools with the result that they are not able to earn wages. If, however, the schools could demonstrate by practical work that the education imparted will really make of them very good agriculturists and will, when lands are assigned to them, enable them to derive the greatest benefit possible from those lands, I think that the means suggested by the mover of combining with a knowledge of the three R's a real preparation for life will, if adopted, elevate the depressed classes. It will be in the best interests of the depressed classes, in the interests of that healthy reform of elementary education that is intended for their benefit. I support the original resolution and oppose the amendment brought by my friend."

* Sir JAMES SIMPSON :—"Mr. President, I entirely agree with what has fallen from the last speaker and I appeal to the House to vote against this amendment. I shall vote for the resolution and strongly urge the Government to accept that resolution. The mover and the seconder of this resolution seem to me to have made out their case. It is a step in the right direction, one, which, I hope, the Government will adopt."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I understand, Sir, that we are now considering the resolution in its original form?"

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"The amended resolution."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I thought that the amendment had been withdrawn."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the amendment."

"The question is to omit the words in line 2 'Adi-Dravida' and substitute the word 'elementary' and after the word 'schools' to insert the words 'especially'."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, the position now is that which I assumed to be the case a few minutes ago. Now, if I may say so, I think there has been some confusion in our debate as regards the exact scope of this resolution. It now refers solely to schools of Adi-Dravidas and may I say that at present schools for Adi-Dravidas are solely elementary schools. For, in higher branches of education, whether it be secondary or collegiate, the Adi-Dravida has to depend on the secondary schools or high schools or colleges which are open to them. Taking therefore elementary education as the problem with which we are concerned and with which this resolution deals, I would point out that it is not so many years since there was no special provision of any kind for the elementary education of the Adi-Dravidas. Of recent years during which all this special organization has been built up, it has been built up with the aim of placing within the reach of any large community or village or hamlet of the depressed classes the ordinary amenities of elementary education."

12-45
p.m.

"So far, we have not attempted to go much beyond what is known as the three R's, the foundation of all education and our organization even for this purpose is by no means complete. There are many districts to which the operations of the Labour department have not been extended. Even in the

27th February 1928]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

districts to which the operations of the Labour department have been extended, there are very large bodies of depressed classes who have not even the benefit of elementary education in the three R's. The funds which are available for this purpose are, as the Council is aware, very limited. Now, therefore, if we extend the scope of these schools we will really be denying to a large section of the community who as yet receive no educational benefit at all, even that minimum which is comprised in the three R's. While I agree that in course of time we ought to aim at something more, I would urge upon the House that it is more important to complete the existing elementary organization than to see something more advanced introduced which, as I understand the proposal, must be confined to a very much smaller section of the population. I can quite well understand the argument that education should be devoted as far as can be to making men efficient in the calling to which the vast majority of them must turn for a living. But, does that argument apply only to the depressed classes? After all, the section of the population who could expect to find employment in what I may call intellectual fields, is exceedingly small in any community. Adi-Dravidas are not the only section of the population who have to find a living by the pursuit of agriculture. Is it proposed to deny to that other large section of the population in Malabar who live on agriculture the benefit of elementary education? I could understand the resolution if it were to apply to all communities. But that is not the proposal? There are in Malabar the Mappillas who, to a very large extent, have to seek a living through agricultural labour. Are you going to deny them the benefit of even elementary education by such proposals? I think this proposal would come to that. We are endeavouring there too by special measures to overcome the illiteracy of that community. For my part, I claim that elementary education which at present consists of a knowledge of the three R's should be available to every child in this country irrespective of what pursuit or profession later on he is going to adopt; and, until we have achieved that ideal—it is only on education of that type that you can superimpose technical or higher education—I regard with the greatest misgivings any policy aimed at the pursuit of what is called technical or agricultural education or other advanced studies which presupposes a sound elementary education, as a substitute for that education or to its detriment.

"I might also perhaps refer to the financial issue involved and the extent to which we would be diverting funds which are at present required for elementary education, to schemes of this kind. Of course, in the first place, a man who is able to teach some technical subjects is at present very rare. He can demand a very high price. That is to say, if he is able to teach a technical subject properly. One with a slight smattering of some trade would be of no possible use. Now, we are to provide each of these schools, about 2,000 in number, with wet and dry land to an extent of not less than two acres tax-free, a pair of bulls and a well for irrigation. Where is that land to come from? I do not think it is any use attempting to give technical education on barren waste. If we are going to provide land, it must be land of good quality, whether it be wet or dry. May I ask whether, in proximity to each of these small village schools for the depressed classes, lands of that quality are available and what it would cost? Two acres of land of good quality, whether wet or dry, in very many districts of this Presidency would cost Rs. 2,000. Now for Rs. 2,000 we can maintain at least 10 elementary schools and educate 500 children. You have to buy a pair of bulls

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[27th February 1928]

and it must be remembered that the object is to show what a pair of good bulls can do, not to exhibit agriculture under a system of half-starved cattle. My hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, would tell me what a good pair of bulls would cost in the Ceded districts. I think the cost would be from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. Again, there is a well to be dug. Altogether a school which we are running at a cost of Rs. 200 a year is going to cost us Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 capital expenditure and I do not know how much for manure, upkeep of cattle, skilled labour and other items. I hope, Sir, that the House will be convinced that this is an impossible proposal. The elementary schools which we have provided for the depressed classes will in due course either form part of our general educational system or be continued with a separate organization for technical schools where technical subjects will be properly and efficiently taught to the benefit of the community. I would entreat the House not to confuse that issue. I believe that nowhere has a proposal such as is made in this resolution been thought of in connexion with elementary education."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Sir, I strongly support the position taken up by the hon. the Finance Member. It would be wrong to claim special facilities for technical education for Adi-Dravidas along with elementary education. Further, it would be tying the hands of the local bodies. It would be impossible for the local bodies to give high salaries which the teachers in technical subjects would demand. I would appeal to my friend to withdraw the resolution at this stage. I may say that at Ootacamund Adi-Dravidas and other communities are not denied special facilities. We have there school gardens and the Adi-Dravidas are free to use it. I think we ought to advance slowly. I would therefore appeal to my hon. Friend to withdraw the resolution."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I should like to say a few words with regard to this resolution.

"The first part of the resolution relates to the state of affairs that exists at present with regard to our schools for the depressed classes. We are giving vocational training to pupils in weaving, carpentry and rattan industry and for this purpose teachers qualified in those subjects are appointed. Therefore, we are in a way solving the problem contained in the first part of this resolution.

"With regard to the second part of it, Sir, my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, whose sympathy for the depressed classes is well-known, has placed before the House the financial difficulty. That is the real difficulty which has to be tackled in connexion with this resolution. Both he and I know that we ought to do something exceptional to the depressed classes with regard to their education. It is our belief that India could make no progress at all without the progress of the depressed classes. But we find that on account of our financial condition it is not possible to give effect to the second part of the resolution. What is wanted is more elementary schools for depressed classes and more district work for them. If we give up that work and try to concentrate our attention on the work mentioned in the second part of the resolution we are afraid there will be a set back to the work now done by the Labour department. I can give this assurance, Sir, that when the Royal Commission on Agriculture makes its recommendations and when those recommendations are considered it may be possible for Government to sympathetically consider the question of providing some kind of practical

27th February 1928]

[Mr. Muhammad Usman]

instruction in agriculture in the schools started for the depressed classes. I hope the hon. Mover will now withdraw his motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, I carefully listened to the arguments advanced by the several speakers on this motion. The hon. the Finance Member expressed the difficulty of finding funds for the facilities sought to be given by this resolution. He stated that in Malabar there are other communities who are also living by agricultural labour. But as far as I can see and understand a large proportion of agricultural labour in that district is drawn from the Adi-Dravida community itself. As regards the advice given by Mr. J. A. Davis that the Nilgiris should be taken as the basis for an understanding of the depressed classes question, I may say that the rural parts should be taken as the basis. However, Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. the Home Member, I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. M. V. Gangadhar Siva was not moved and was deemed to have been withdrawn :—

This Council recommends to the Government the desirability of reducing the Revenue Divisions in Cuddapah district by one.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DEVOTED FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that
'This Council recommends to the Government that orders be passed that no building devoted for religious worship should be extended or brought into existence newly without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate'.

1 p.m.

"In view of the several communal strifes that are coming into existence in several places and in view of the several problems that the Government are made to face in regard to these communal strifes, I cherished the idea of bringing before this House a motion of this nature. Though several times I gave notice of it unfortunately I could not get it in the ballot successfully; but this time and what is more satisfactory is now that the proceedings of the Council are progressing with so much rapidity that my resolution has been reached much earlier than I expected. Having had occasion to look into the practical difficulties experienced in my own district and other districts also that are arising out of communal strifes between the Christians and the Hindus or the Muslims and the Hindus, I have come before this House with this motion and I commend this for the consideration of this House as well as of the Government.

"I will now place before you briefly the reasons why I want that such a resolution should be given effect to. You know, Sir, that music before religious institutions is a very grave problem of the day. In certain districts, especially in my own district, there is a great deal of agitation in the minds of the Muslims and of the Hindus regarding this problem. The Government had to interfere in several instances to avoid disturbances and difficulties. Suppose a temple is brought into existence very near a mosque in a village where the Hindu community is preponderatingly large and if music is then played within the temple it will be a very great disadvantage to the Muslims

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi] [27th February 1928]

that resort to that particular mosque for religious worship. Putting it conversely if a mosque is brought into existence or within a radius of fifty yards from the temple and if music is played within the temple, it will be equally objectionable to the people that resort to the mosque for religious worship.

"I will give you, Sir, a couple of concrete instances to prove my case. A few years back in my own district in a village called Allur a mosque has been built by the side of the road and when it was under construction the Hindus of the place complained that in due course of time there will be difficulties when processions of the Hindus pass by that road. But the Muslims assured the Hindus that no such difficulties will be felt and that music may be played at any time of the day and that no objection will be taken to that. The mosque was allowed to be built and when it was put into use after it was constructed processions with music were obstructed and this year there was some difficulty in quelling disturbances and notices under section 144 had to be issued. That is one instance. In another place, Kodavalur, a mosque was built on the roadside in a public site belonging to the Government without any permission being taken from the Government and thenceforth the Muslims began to object to processions being taken on the road, because the mosque was built within fifty yards of the road. When the mosque was being built the Magistracy opened its eyes to the difficulties that will arise thereafter and issued a notice under section 144; but even before the notice was served the mosque was constructed and when once the building was utilized for religious worship it was made impossible for Government to restrict the activities of the Muslims, or remove the mosque.

"In these circumstances I would say that the religious sentiments of either the Hindus or those of the Muslims are always at stake. And there is every possibility, at every moment, for the Muslims and the Hindus coming into conflict.

"Then, Sir, instances are also not wanting to show how in certain places Christians also have disallowed or objected to processions with music, particularly on Sundays in the morning and in the evening, when the Christian congregation meets for religious worship. They had objected to any processions being taken that way even if the congregation were out of the radius of fifty yards from the church. I had a personal experience of the matter and the music had to be stopped at that meeting hour and the procession had to pass without music before the church. This shows that even the Christian community had taken the opportunity to object to such processions. To avoid such things my proposal is that the District Magistrate must be empowered to go into the question of erection or extension of all buildings to be devoted for public worship, whether it is a temple or a church so that he might find out ways and means before giving permission, for the prevention of disturbances or troubles. At present I feel that the Government are not strong enough to dissuade the people from bringing into existence new places of religious worship that would eventually prove to be a constant source of trouble to the people of the place.

"Some time back I put a question to the hon. the Law Member whether precautions should not be taken before new places of religious worship are brought into existence to avoid future difficulties; and the hon. the Law Member was pleased to give the following reply: 'when difficulties arise precautions will be taken.' I thought that I was not properly understood and

27th February 1928]

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

that sort of reply prompted me to bring this resolution before the House, so that we may discuss all the aspects of this important question and also see that no community is at a disadvantage and that all communities, whether Christians or Mussalmans or Hindus, might pull on more satisfactorily and peacefully in their religious activities. I may also assure that this will not be an extra burden on the Collector or the Magistrate for I am sure, if things are let off as they are now allowed to go, such difficulties will arise in each and every village and the consequence will be greater attention will have to be devoted in due course of time by the Magistracy to quell disturbances. All that I want to see is that precaution might be taken to quell future disturbances and I think that this will solve the question to a very great extent.

“ I may at this stage appeal to all sections and communities of this House that I have not been actuated by any sectarian motive, but I move this resolution with the pure motive to avoid all future difficulties and troubles of communal strife. I appeal to this House to look at this question from a cosmopolitan point of view and pass this resolution so that Government may take the necessary steps in the matter and see that in future such troubles do not arise.”

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—“ In seconding this resolution I wish to say that there is one fact to which every Member of this House should pay attention and that is this. There is communal trouble all over India and this is considered to be the great impediment in the path towards self-government or Swaraj. As the hon. the Mover of this resolution has pointed out, it is but fair for the Government as well as for every section of this House to see that communal strife arising out of the question of processions with music before churches or mosques is soon put an end to. Hence it is but right for everybody to support this resolution in the spirit in which it was moved. I request hon. Members of this House to support this resolution and pass it unanimously.”

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Sir, I beg to move that *in line '2 after the word 'worship' the words 'other than Muhammadan mosques'* be inserted.

1-15
p.m.

“ Sir, any measure calculated to interfere with the religious affairs and beliefs should not be encouraged. I was wondering what prompted the Mover of this resolution to bring forward a resolution like this and the whole thing is now clear. I understand that he has made this a communal affair. The whole thing has been argued on the basis of the communal differences between the two communities. I appeal to my hon. Friend to consider whether it is right on his part to bring forward a resolution of this kind, and whether it would not accentuate communal differences, and whether it would not do more harm than good. If my hon. Friend does not agree with me and withdraw this resolution, I request that my amendment may be taken into consideration.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ For want of a seconder the amendment falls through.”

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“ Sir, I move that *after the word 'worship' the words 'other than Christian churches'* be inserted.

“ I followed carefully the speech of my hon. Friend and I know that he is actuated by the best of intentions, and that his desire is to bring about peace and put an end to communal quarrels in this province. He spoke of

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [27th February 1928]

the disturbances likely to be caused by the playing of music before mosques and temples and gave instances of such troubles. In the course of his speech, in only one place he said that even Christians objected to music. Sir, this is a revelation to me. I know that this question of music does not at all arise in connection with the Christian church. We have very short services in the morning time and still shorter services in the evening. Apparently in the one or two instances mentioned by my hon. Friend, some members of the Christian community objected to the playing of music for a prolonged period in front of the church thereby drowning the voice of the preacher and preventing the worshippers from saying their prayers. If some such objection had been raised, and if a request was made for stopping music for a few minutes that should not have been construed into a cause for misunderstanding between the Christians and the other communities. Secondly, Sir, the Christians form a minority community and especially in the Telugu districts they are a microscopic minority. As a rule, their churches are situated in out-of-the-way places. They take no delight in building their churches in conspicuous places for the sake of show. On the other hand they build their churches very near their houses. The depressed class Christians live far away from the town; even some caste Christians are not generally found living in the midst of the Hindus or near the Agraharams and so on. I do not think therefore that I can even imagine of such disturbances arising in the case of the Christians. This rule will work a hardship on the Christians. They are as a rule poor and 90 per cent of them if not 99 per cent of them depend for their education on the local missionaries who raise the money by alms in Europe. How is it possible for these peace-loving, poor, ignorant and docile Christians to give trouble? If there have been some instances as pointed out by my hon. Friend the Mover of the resolution, then the best course would have been to enquire into the matter and settle it by mutual consent without recourse to the District Magistrate. It would then appear that the service was disturbed or that the congregation was not able to follow the preacher and that a request was made to stop the music for a few minutes only. The resolution states that no such building should be extended as if extension could not be had where the congregation grew in numbers or brought into existence without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate. Of course the District Magistrate will use his discretion. But what about the subordinate officers and other local magnates especially in rural areas where Christians are very few and their influence very negligible? I am sure that this resolution, if accepted, will work hardship, and will seriously interfere with freedom of worship. Therefore, I do not see why my friend should include the Indian Christian churches. By accepting my amendment he will clinch the issue and will better succeed in his object.

MR. D. THOMAS :—"I second the amendment."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Sir, I do not know whether I would be in order in moving an amendment to exclude Hindu temples. I expected hon. Members of all denominations to accept a resolution of this kind, knowing as they did that this question of playing music before mosques, temples and churches has been a source of trouble to the communities. My friend spoke of the tolerant, peace-loving and docile nature of the Christian

27th February 1928]

[Mr. P. Kesava Pillai]

community. I have no doubt they are ; but there are exceptions. What about the riot in the Ettayapuram Zamin where very good Roman Catholic Christians were involved ? When one community says, ' You should not play music before our place of worship,' the other community thinks it a disgrace if they do not do so. In some places there is a rule that music should not be played before Christian churches, or mosques or temples. This is due to an order passed by Lord Hobart when he was Governor of Madras. During his time there were very grave disorders in some places and to put an end to this trouble it was ordered that no music should be played before mosques or temples or churches. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, spoke of the Christians as a very docile people and a very good people. What about the Christians in Europe and the fighting between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland ? A rule like this is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard public tranquillity and I think my hon. Friend would withdraw his amendment and vote for the resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I did not want to take part in this debate. But after hearing my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, for whose opinion I have got great regard, I thought it necessary to say what I feel in the matter and speak of my experience in another place regarding this matter. I may say, Sir, that the rule which is recommended to be framed by this resolution, is one which already exists in the State of Travancore. There the rule is that no place of religious worship may be erected without the sanction, not of the District Magistrate, but of the Government. Whether it is a place of worship of the Christians, or of the Hindus, or of the Muhammadans or of the Jews—there is no Jewish community in this Presidency, but there is such a community in Travancore,—the sanction of the Government has to be obtained. The Government receive the application of the community concerned and send it on to the District Magistrate for report ; he goes to the locality and inspects the site of the proposed building with special reference to the distance of the site from the buildings of worship of the other communities. After taking all things into consideration, the district authorities report to the Government and their recommendation is adopted except in exceptional cases. In exceptional cases Government make other enquiries also. I submit that this rule is working very well there. The existence of a rule like this is one reason for the absence of any religious troubles in Travancore. There is no reason whatever to support the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. In the Travancore State, all the Christians, whether they are Roman Catholics, Jacobites, or Salvation Army Christians, apply to the Government for sanction before constructing any such buildings and if the Government see no reason to reject their proposal they grant the permission. There is no reason why one religion alone should be exempted ; for that would be a source of trouble. The resolution is one that should be supported and the amendment is unnecessary."

The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put to the House and negatived.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER No. 40.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I have to inform the House that Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is the only candidate nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider Mr. Saldanha's amendment to Standing

[27th February 1928]

Order No. 40. I hereby declare the abovementioned gentleman duly elected under Regulation II(4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DEVOTED FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP—cont. •

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on Mr. Ramachandra Reddi's resolution."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Mover of the resolution is not aware of the powers already possessed by the Government with reference to this matter. Under section 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act there are regulations for the restrictions of the use of sites for buildings required for various purposes. The Government have, under the rule-making powers given under that section, framed rules empowering the Collector to regulate the construction of buildings for public worship and their extension. The wording of the rule is as follows :—"No site shall be used for the construction of a building intended for public worship if, in the opinion of the Collector of the district, the construction of a building thereon will wound the religious feeling of any class of persons ; provided that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's opinion to the Local Government who may issue such orders as they deem fit." So, with regard to municipal areas, the Government now possess the powers that are sought to be brought into existence now by means of the recommendation of my hon. Friend the Mover of this resolution.

"With reference to rural areas which are under the control of the local boards, the Government do not at present possess similar powers. Section 199 (1) of the Local Boards Act does not at present give the Government powers to make rules similar to those which have been made under section 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act. I do not know what the intentions of the framers of the District Municipalities Act were in making a distinction between municipal and rural areas. Perhaps they thought the circumstances will not be similar or that the same difficulties as might be experienced in municipal areas might not arise in rural areas. Possibly they thought that there would be difficulty in asking local boards to exercise supervision as it is done with reference to municipal areas. But whatever it be it seems to me that the matter is one that might be looked into and in view of all that has been said I am willing to go into the question and see whether similar rules should be brought into existence, with regard to rural areas, which can only be done by the Government amending the present Local Boards Act.

"I am glad that the amendment that was brought forward has been defeated. Because I would be very unwilling to make any distinction in this matter on the ground of religion. Whether it be a case of a Hindu temple, or a Muhammadan mosque or a Christian church obviously they ought to come under the same restrictions if such restrictions are framed. I hope the hon. Mover of the resolution will accept my assurance that I shall make enquiries as to what should be done with regard to rural areas with a view to amend the Madras Local Boards Act so that we might possibly take such powers as we do at present possess under the Madras District Municipalities Act."

27th February 1928]

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—“ Mr. President, Sir, no doubt this resolution has been brought with very good intentions ; but I am afraid that it is going to have just the opposite effect of the intention of the resolution. It says that whenever a temple or a mosque is to be extended, the discretion of the Collector is to be called in. The extension of temples and mosques are every-day occurrences. Populations have grown and so the temples and mosques require extension. When people apply for the extension of a temple or a mosque and the Collector refuses to give permission you will see that it would not be the Collector who would be blamed but the Hindu community in the case of a Muhammadan mosque and the Muhammadan community in the case of a Hindu temple. It will create a great deal of friction which is better to avoid.

“ So far as Christians are concerned I am sure there will be no such trouble. So far as Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques are concerned, this resolution, if it is passed, is going to bring very great trouble. The hon. the Minister just pointed out that the Collector had certain powers ; I think he has no power to prevent the extension of temples or mosques or churches ; he would not be consulted in such cases. The powers of the Collector are not intended to be applied in the cases of extension of mosques or temples. They are intended to be exercised in the case of the building of a mosque in the midst of houses of Hindu community or of a temple in the midst of the locality of Muhammadan community. Those powers will not certainly apply to extension of mosques or temples. I think my hon. Friend would be well advised to leave things alone.”

(Mr. Abdul Hye rose to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—The hon. Member has already moved his amendment. He will not be given a chance of speaking again.”

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I wish to oppose the resolution.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak again.”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ Sir, there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding about this innocent resolution. I do not mean to insult any particular community. All I want is to secure peace and order between community and community. I feel that certain communities are over-sensitive ; I also feel that it would be unwise on my part to press the resolution. . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw the resolution ? Then he is not entitled to make any remarks.”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—To give greater scope for discussion and consideration of this point in the country, I withdraw the resolution for the present.”

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF A SEPARATE DEPUTY INSPECTRESS FOR MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, I beg to move that —

‘ this Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to appoint a separate Deputy Inspectress for all Muhammadan girls' schools in the Ceded districts.’

27th February 1928]

[Mr. P. Kesava Pillai]

community. I have no doubt they are ; but there are exceptions. What about the riot in the Ettayapuram Zamin where very good Roman Catholic Christians were involved ? When one community says, ' You should not play music before our place of worship,' the other community thinks it a disgrace if they do not do so. In some places there is a rule that music should not be played before Christian churches, or mosques or temples. This is due to an order passed by Lord Hobart when he was Governor of Madras. During his time there were very grave disorders in some places and to put an end to this trouble it was ordered that no music should be played before mosques or temples or churches. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, spoke of the Christians as a very docile people and a very good people. What about the Christians in Europe and the fighting between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland ? A rule like this is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard public tranquillity and I think my hon. Friend would withdraw his amendment and vote for the resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I did not want to take part in this debate. But after hearing my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, for whose opinion I have got great regard, I thought it necessary to say what I feel in the matter and speak of my experience in another place regarding this matter. I may say, Sir, that the rule which is recommended to be framed by this resolution, is one which already exists in the State of Travancore. There the rule is that no place of religious worship may be erected without the sanction, not of the District Magistrate, but of the Government. Whether it is a place of worship of the Christians, or of the Hindus, or of the Muhammadans or of the Jews—there is no Jewish community in this Presidency, but there is such a community in Travancore,—the sanction of the Government has to be obtained. The Government receive the application of the community concerned and send it on to the District Magistrate for report ; he goes to the locality and inspects the site of the proposed building with special reference to the distance of the site from the buildings of worship of the other communities. After taking all things into consideration, the district authorities report to the Government and their recommendation is adopted except in exceptional cases. In exceptional cases Government make other enquiries also. I submit that this rule is working very well there. The existence of a rule like this is one reason for the absence of any religious troubles in Travancore. There is no reason whatever to support the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. In the Travancore State, all the Christians, whether they are Roman Catholics, Jacobites, or Salvation Army Christians, apply to the Government for sanction before constructing any such buildings and if the Government see no reason to reject their proposal they grant the permission. There is no reason why one religion alone should be exempted ; for that would be a source of trouble. The resolution is one that should be supported and the amendment is unnecessary."

The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put to the House and negatived.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER No. 40.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I have to inform the House that Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is the only candidate nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider Mr. Saldanha's amendment to Standing

[27th February 1928]

Order No. 40. I hereby declare the abovementioned gentleman duly elected under Regulation II(4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DEVOTED FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP—cont. •

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on Mr. Ramachandra Reddi's resolution."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Mover of the resolution is not aware of the powers already possessed by the Government with reference to this matter. Under section 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act there are regulations for the restrictions of the use of sites for buildings required for various purposes. The Government have, under the rule-making powers given under that section, framed rules empowering the Collector to regulate the construction of buildings for public worship and their extension. The wording of the rule is as follows :—"No site shall be used for the construction of a building intended for public worship if, in the opinion of the Collector of the district, the construction of a building thereon will wound the religious feeling of any class of persons ; provided that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's opinion to the Local Government who may issue such orders as they deem fit." So, with regard to municipal areas, the Government now possess the powers that are sought to be brought into existence now by means of the recommendation of my hon. Friend the Mover of this resolution.

"With reference to rural areas which are under the control of the local boards, the Government do not at present possess similar powers. Section 199 (1) of the Local Boards Act does not at present give the Government powers to make rules similar to those which have been made under section 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act. I do not know what the intentions of the framers of the District Municipalities Act were in making a distinction between municipal and rural areas. Perhaps they thought the circumstances will not be similar or that the same difficulties as might be experienced in municipal areas might not arise in rural areas. Possibly they thought that there would be difficulty in asking local boards to exercise supervision as it is done with reference to municipal areas. But whatever it be it seems to me that the matter is one that might be looked into and in view of all that has been said I am willing to go into the question and see whether similar rules should be brought into existence, with regard to rural areas, which can only be done by the Government amending the present Local Boards Act.

"I am glad that the amendment that was brought forward has been defeated. Because I would be very unwilling to make any distinction in this matter on the ground of religion. Whether it be a case of a Hindu temple, or a Muhammadan mosque or a Christian church obviously they ought to come under the same restrictions if such restrictions are framed. I hope the hon. Mover of the resolution will accept my assurance that I shall make enquiries as to what should be done with regard to rural areas with a view to amend the Madras Local Boards Act so that we might possibly take such powers as we do at present possess under the Madras District Municipalities Act."

27th February 1928]

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—“ Mr. President, Sir, no doubt this resolution has been brought with very good intentions ; but I am afraid that it is going to have just the opposite effect of the intention of the resolution. It says that whenever a temple or a mosque is to be extended, the discretion of the Collector is to be called in. The extension of temples and mosques are every-day occurrences. Populations have grown and so the temples and mosques require extension. When people apply for the extension of a temple or a mosque and the Collector refuses to give permission you will see that it would not be the Collector who would be blamed but the Hindu community in the case of a Muhammadan mosque and the Muhammadan community in the case of a Hindu temple. It will create a great deal of friction which is better to avoid.

“ So far as Christians are concerned I am sure there will be no such trouble. So far as Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques are concerned, this resolution, if it is passed, is going to bring very great trouble. The hon. the Minister just pointed out that the Collector had certain powers ; I think he has no power to prevent the extension of temples or mosques or churches ; he would not be consulted in such cases. The powers of the Collector are not intended to be applied in the cases of extension of mosques or temples. They are intended to be exercised in the case of the building of a mosque in the midst of houses of Hindu community or of a temple in the midst of the locality of Muhammadan community. Those powers will not certainly apply to extension of mosques or temples. I think my hon. Friend would be well advised to leave things alone.”

(Mr. Abdul Hye rose to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—The hon. Member has already moved his amendment. He will not be given a chance of speaking again.”

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I wish to oppose the resolution.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak again.”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ Sir, there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding about this innocent resolution. I do not mean to insult any particular community. All I want is to secure peace and order between community and community. I feel that certain communities are over-sensitive ; I also feel that it would be unwise on my part to press the resolution. . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw the resolution ? Then he is not entitled to make any remarks.”

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—To give greater scope for discussion and consideration of this point in the country, I withdraw the resolution for the present.”

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF A SEPARATE DEPUTY INSPECTRESS FOR MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, I beg to move that —

‘ this Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to appoint a separate Deputy Inspectress for all Muhammadan girls' schools in the Ceded districts.’

[Mr. K. Abdul Hye] [27th February 1928]

"In doing so I shall begin the subject by referring to the all-important question of the education of Muslim girls. The departmental statistics will convince even a casual observer that illiteracy is appalling and that the very fringe of their education has not at all been touched. With a handful of elementary schools struggling for life, inspected by non-Muhammadan male officers ignorant of the Urdu language, there is absolutely no hope for anything like advancement in the near future.

"If it is considered that with special reference to the recommendations made among others by the All-India Educational Commission and accepted by the supreme Government with the concurrence of Local Governments in view of the educational backwardness of the community, a special agency is essential for the inspection of schools intended for Muhammadan boys, the inauguration of a well-conceived policy adopted to the special needs of the Muhammadan girls will only be in the nature of a fitting corollary to it.

"What is really wanted is that, to begin with, there must be a Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan, knowing of course Urdu, who should solely look after Muhammadan female education. Such a step does not stand in need of any additional expenditure, because one of the existing subordinates to the Inspectress will have to be placed in entire charge of Muhammadan girls' schools. The experiment may be started in the Ceded districts and might then be extended gradually to the Presidency. A special itinerant Inspectress of Schools may be appointed who in conjunction with the existing Circle Inspectresses one after the other would devise schemes for the improvement of Muhammadan female education in their respective circles and consider such questions as the educational survey of Muhammadan females, curricula of studies comprising the essential element of religion, the machinery needed to overcome local prejudices and the means necessary to convert the Muhammadan female section into an economic asset in their homes, the Gosha system placing them at present at a considerable disadvantage as compared with the sister communities. With these words I commend my resolution to the consideration of the House."

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution."

* THE HON. THE PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to appoint a separate Deputy Inspectress for all Muhammadan girls' schools in the Ceded districts.'"

* THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am in entire sympathy with the hon. Mover of this resolution that the education of Muhammadan girls is just as important as the education of Muhammadan boys and the Government will do all in their power to encourage Muslim girls to get educated in the same way as girls belonging to other communities are getting educated in this province. But there is one great difficulty in giving effect to the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib. The number of schools specially meant for Muhammadan girls in the whole Presidency is 360. So it would be rather a hard thing if one Deputy Inspectress is to be placed in charge of these 360 schools with a roving commission to go all over the province to inspect these schools. Besides, there is another and greater difficulty.

"The question as a matter of fact was considered by my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, when he was in charge of this department and he found that

27th February 1928]

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

it was impossible to give effect to this for two reasons. Firstly, as the number of such schools was comparatively few in the Presidency, it will be uneconomical to think of employing a separate staff of officers for these schools. Secondly, qualified Muslim women are not available to fill such posts as Deputy Inspectresses. We are to-day in the same position as we were four years ago. As a matter of fact we have had an enquiry made by the Director of Public Instruction as to the number of Muslim girls reading in Arts Colleges to-day and there are only 4 such Muslim girls in the whole of the Province. I take it that the idea of the hon. the Mover of the resolution is mostly that there should be a separate Muslim Deputy Inspectress as is the case with Muhammadan boys' schools, but there is this difficulty that there are none such available. There is also the question of the number of such schools. Taking all these matters into consideration, and as they stand at present, it will not be possible to comply with the request of the hon. the Mover of the resolution. If there are competent Muhammadan women available, Government will see whether they could not appoint a Muhammadan woman who is willing to occupy a place as Deputy Inspectress of Schools. But I am afraid I cannot accept this resolution. I therefore hope that the hon. the Mover of the resolution will have no objection to withdraw the resolution."

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Minister has misunderstood the whole position. I never wanted a Muhammadan lady to be the Inspectress. I knew the difficulty and so simply wanted that some lady should be appointed, of course knowing Urdu. I suggested that a lady may be appointed and an experiment may be made. I am not therefore prepared to withdraw."

The motion was put to vote and declared negatived.

A poll was demanded and taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. | 4. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur. | 5. Moideu Sahib Bahadur, T. M. |
| 3. Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 19. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 20. " V. Ch. John. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " Muppil Nayyar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 22. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 24. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 7. " Dr P. Subbaroyan. | 25. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. Mr. F. B. Evans | 26. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 27. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 28. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. " A. Me. G. C. Tampoe. | 29. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 30. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. " C. B. Cotterell. | 31. " S. V. Vanavudaya Gownder. |
| 14. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 32. " W. O. Wright. |
| 15. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 33. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raj. |
| 16. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 34. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 17. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 35. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. " J. Bheemayya. | 36. Mr. Swami Sahajanandam. |
| | 37. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |

Ayes : 5. Noes : 37.

The resolution was lost.

[27th February 1928]

INVESTIGATION OF TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“Mr. President, I have the honour to move the resolution which runs thus :—

‘This Council recommends to the Government that investigation and sanction of the ‘Tungabhadra Project’ as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee may be taken up immediately.’

“Hon. Members of this Council are aware of the fact that we are living in a famine zone. The Ceded Districts form part and parcel of an area which is visited perpetually by famine and scarcity every alternate year. Now, Sir, in season and out of season, we have been asking that the Tungabhadra waters on the borders of our district should be utilized for some permanent irrigation scheme, an widespread irrigation scheme not merely for the Bellary district but the whole of the Ceded districts. The question has been agitated from time to time; motion after motion has been adopted in this Legislative Council; profuse sympathies have been personally expressed by His Excellency the Governor; deputations have waited on Ministers and Executive Councillors; but except a showering of sympathies, nothing substantial has been done. I may in this connexion refer to the recommendations of the Irrigation Committee which as early as 1901 recommended that the scheme should be investigated thoroughly. A Chief Engineer was appointed, but after two years’ deliberation, the Government said that Government were giving preference to the Cauvery Reservoir, and this scheme was therefore deferred. Again, a few years ago, the matter was again brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, the resolution was accepted by the Government and the Committee known as the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee was appointed to report on the matter. Among the distinguished personalities that formed the Committee were the third Minister who was the President of the Committee and the second Minister who was a member. I was also a member of the Committee. We gave a unanimous report and waited for the formal approval of the Government to the same. We were told, Sir, that there was a conference consisting of the members of the Board of Revenue, and some officials to enquire into the matter and as the result of the deliberations of that conference some expert had been deputed to study the suitability of the site for irrigation scheme. We are very anxious to know what the opinion of the expert has been. In commending this resolution to the unanimous acceptance of the House, I dare say the hon. the Law Member will give sympathetic consideration to the famine conditions in our district. I may say, Sir, that at this length of time we want to ascertain definitely what steps have been taken and will be taken, what definite proposal has been made and when the definite sanction of Government to the scheme will be given. I hope the hon. the Law Member will associate himself with this scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the famine-stricken people in our district. He has associated himself with the Mettur scheme, a protective scheme—I am not jealous of it—and I hope he would also associate himself with this scheme, a productive scheme. Government have spent from 1876 up to this moment large sums for famine relief. Let them consider the loss of revenue to the Government and the waste that has been going on in our districts. The time is now come when steps should be taken in this matter. There is no use of vague expressions of sympathy or promise. We expect the hon. the Law Member to chalk

27th February 1928]

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

out a definite programme. With these words, Sir, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution that has been moved by the hon. Mr. Siva Rao. I would like to state that last year Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for this work, but so far nothing has been done. Only a thousand rupees had been spent as late as last December. Indeed as late as May last year the grant was not communicated to the Public Works Department. But then by that time the monsoon had set in and the river was in floods and investigation of dam site was not possible.

• "The most important thing that has to be done yet and that ought to have been done last year was the investigation of the dam site, the new dam site that has been selected. The first thing that has to be done before the project is investigated is the investigation of the dam site. After the commencement of the monsoon they cannot do any work and unless the work is commenced immediately in right earnest and the work taken up nothing can be done later. And the result will be you will have to wait for another year. 3 p.m.

"It is only for two and a half months that the river runs low and it is then that the kind of strata that exists in that part of the river where the anicut is proposed to be built can be examined. At present the Bellary division of the Public Works Department is to take care of this whole work. It happens that the Hospet subdivision of the Public Works Department is given charge of this work. As a matter of fact I know that Hospet is heavily burdened with work and it has more work than any other subdivision. To add this work to that subdivision is to make that work impossible. Therefore I suggest that as a first step in the starting of this project Government should immediately start a division with an Executive Engineer in charge of it and the work should be commenced immediately. That would be an earnest first step and that ought to be the first step in starting this Tungabhadra project investigation. I therefore have great pleasure in seconding this proposition."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I want to request the hon. the Law Member who lays down his high office shortly to assure this House that he would appoint a special establishment to investigate, and place the scheme with plan and estimate before the Government and get their sanction."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Siva Rao, gave notice of an adjournment motion on the same subject in the August session. Mr. Campbell who was then the Member in charge of the subject explained the position. The Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee did not put forward the original Tungabhadra project, but suggested the construction of a reservoir in Timmalagur which is distinct from the original scheme. The establishment sanctioned having been found to be inadequate, the Chief Engineer applied for additional staff on the 13th October 1927. Various other hindrances were experienced one of which was the prevalence of plague in the locality. Plague having abated, on the 12th September the Chief Engineer was asked to push on and on the 7th January he was asked—what my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda just asked—to consider the desirability of putting an Executive Engineer in charge with the requisite staff and carry out the preliminary work. Not content with that the Government have asked the Board of Revenue to ascertain the demand of

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [27th February 1928]

water and to submit a preliminary report speedily. This memorandum of the Chief Engineer has been placed on the Council table. On the 3rd January the third Minister who has been taking a live interest along with the second Minister, wrote a note, a valuable note, if I may be permitted to say so. That has been again submitted to the Chief Engineer for report and lastly steps are being taken to have an Executive Engineer in charge of the project. In addition to that I may point out that preliminary work is going on at the dam site. This is the information I have received within the last week and we are digging a long trench to enable the foundations to be laid bare for the Geologist's visit which is expected very soon. It will thus be seen from a summary of what has taken place in the locality that we have taken steps to investigate the Tungabhadra Project. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, will omit the words 'and sanction' because at present we cannot accept it, I shall have no hesitation in accepting the resolution as follows :

'This Council recommends to the Government that investigation of the Tungabhadra Project as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee may be taken up immediately.'

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I formally move that the words 'and sanction' be omitted."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I second it."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was accepted.

The resolution as amended was then taken up for discussion.

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I am constrained to oppose this motion, Sir, because I do object to the wording of the resolution. It is here said 'that the Council recommends to the Government that investigation of the Tungabhadra Project as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee may be taken up immediately'. I wish to take you back to the days when this Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee was appointed to make an enquiry. At that time it will be remembered that an humble protest had been raised by me that the Nellore district which was according to Morgan's report included in the Tungabhadra Project area had been excluded, and that no representation had been given to the Nellore district. Later on when the preliminary report came forth it was pointed out to this House that the exclusion of Nellore district would mean the loss of a good deal of revenue to the Government accruing from this project. It has been pointed out by Mr. Hawkins, the then Chief Engineer, that without Nellore district the scheme will not be remunerative. According to the final report of this Committee, Nellore district has been given a very secondary place, a very insignificant place. The very fact that the district was not allowed to be represented on the Committee shows the apathy of the Government towards Nellore district. It has been patent that the claims of the district have been completely neglected and the final report as it emerged later on showed it. There were, of course, four projects which included Nellore district also. But by the time these projects were given attention to, the question of Nellore district would be completely forgotten. When I oppose the resolution in this form it is my intention to see that Nellore district also should be included when the question of the Tungabhadra project is taken up and when the project is worked up. As it is, I find there

27th February 1928] [Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

will be no prospect of the Nellore district being benefited by this project. It is my earnest wish that Nellore district may also be included and without it the resolution cannot be accepted, at least by me."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" My only excuse for intervening in this debate is that I find that the hon. Member is making a mistake as to the recommendation of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. What the Committee recommended was that there should not be two different schemes for the Tungabhadra and Kistna. They recommended what they called the Tungabhadra-Kistna scheme of which the Tungabhadra project as modified by them was one part. Nellore and other parts would also come into the scheme as recommended by them. My hon. Friend apparently has not seen the recommendations of the Committee. The Nellore part would have its turn in the scheme of execution recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. If my hon. Friend had seen the report, he would have noticed that the Ceded Districts themselves have not been given absolute preference. The main idea that actuated the Ceded Districts Committee in making their recommendation was to make the combined schemes as far as possible a productive one, a scheme which, although it may not turn out absolutely productive, would not be a source of loss to Government. The original Tungabhadra project, as hon. Members are aware, was a scheme that involved a large annual recurring loss to Government and the Committee considered that it was their duty, as far as possible, to evolve a scheme that would not only minimise the loss but which might at the same time be remunerative—at least one that would not involve any loss to Government. For that reason they recommended what they called the Tungabhadra-Kistna scheme—one single unit consisting of different parts. I do not think it is necessary to take up the time of the House by going into the details. But I may be permitted to assure the hon. Member from Nellore that Nellore was not specifically excluded from the scope of the Tungabhadra-Kistna project. Although the Committee recommended that it may be possible to supply Nellore with a single reservoir from Tungabhadra, they said that if the time comes and irrigation develops to a certain extent, when, it may be found that a single reservoir was insufficient, it would be time enough to go in for another reservoir. But they expect that by constructing a dam from the site on the Kistna river which they recommended, to divert the combined waters of the Tungabhadra and Kistna, they would get enough water ordinarily for the Nellore district for the first crop. On the point, whether an additional reservoir was necessary, they had not the necessary information nor the staff to procure it, but they recommended that it should form part of the combined project—the Tungabhadra-Kistna project."

The resolution as amended was put and carried.

THE MADRAS NURSES AND MIDWIVES ACT 1926.*

The ZAMINDAR OF SEITHUR :—" As the object of my resolution has already been put into operation I withdraw the resolution of which I have given notice, viz,—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926, be brought into operation immediately'."

The resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn.

27th February 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1518 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 18 supra.]

Number of rangers on
• special duty.

Nature of special duty.

First Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Instructor, Vernacular Training School.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School.
1 Ranger	...	Duty in Godavari Upper division.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Reservation of areas, Rampa division.

Second Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Marking suitable trees in this year's coupe for supply to the match factory at Bellary.
1 Ranger	...	Construction of a rest-house at Rudra Code, Kurnool West division.
1 Ranger	...	Road-alignment of an important road in Gundlabrahmeswaram range of Kurnool West division.
2 Rangers	...	Junior and Senior Instructors, Vernacular Training School.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Marking trees for thinning in Chelama range.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Under special silvicultural officer.

Third Circle.

5 Rangers	...	Preliminary survey, enumeration and compartment description in areas to be brought under fresh working plans or under revised working plans.
3 Rangers	...	Research and silvicultural works.

Fourth Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Spike investigation work.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Land revenue work in the hill villages of the Tirupattur Javadies.

Fifth Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Charge of the sandalwood sale depot, Satyamangalam.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Investigating ownership of sandalwood trees alleged to have been purchased by sandalwood dealer.
1 Ranger	...	Alignment of new roads and on timber extraction for special orders.
1 Ranger	...	Revision of the boundary of seven felling series and on compilation of a control journal under the District Forest Officer.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		On checking patta sandalwood hills on the ground with reference to the application of private contractors and with reference to revenue accounts and supervising their extraction.

[27th February 1928]

Number of rangers on
special duty.

Nature of special duty.

Sixth Circle.

1 Ranger	..	Rectification of boundaries of Aletti East reserved forest.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of the Mysore Depot.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of regeneration work in Nilambur.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of elephants at Mudumalai.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of roadworks in the Palghat division.
4 Supernumerary Rangers.		Do. do. These four supernumerary rangers are also on special duty.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of exploitation and regeneration works in Chedleth range—the range being heavy one.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of exploitation and regeneration works in Begur range—the range being heavy one.
1 Ranger	...	Timber classification and labour recruiting in the Nilambur range.
1 Ranger	...	Assistant to the Ranger, Amarampalam.
1 Ranger	...	Instructor, Vernacular Training School.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School.

Exploitation Division.

1 Ranger	...	1. Carting timber and fuel from Chenat Nair reserve to Olavakkot depot. 2. Sawing of big logs and sleepers from Transit depot. 3. Maintenance of roads and temporary buildings. 4. Supervision of Government buffaloes.
1 Ranger	...	1. All works connected with felling, logging and yarding logs till they reach road, including tractor work. 2. Sawing sleepers in forest and inaccessible areas. 3. Cutting fuel in forest for transport to Olavakkot depot.
1 Ranger	...	Construction of roads and buildings in forest and at Saw Mill, Olavakkot, as well as for Parappa, Pollachi and Chedleth.
1 Ranger	...	Now posted for training in case either Felling and Logging Superintendent or Transport Superintendent fell sick and required long leave. Joined duty on 14th May 1927.

Forest Utilization Division.

1 Ranger	...	Is intended to keep in touch with markets of Coimbatore, Pollachi, Cochin, Erode, etc. To co-ordinate sleeper passing operations at Olavakkot and Pollachi. Owing to lack of staff, has recently been in charge of the Saw Material Depot at Pollachi.
1 Ranger	...	Is in charge of co-ordinating the sleeper passing operations on the West Coast, reporting on markets, attending and helping at auctions and in co-ordinating work at depots of Beypore, Kasargod, Parappa and Mangalore.

27th February 1928]

Number of rangers on
special duty.

Nature of special duty.

Forest Utilization Division—cont.

- 1 Ranger .. In charge, Pollachi depot under Forest Utilization Officer.
- 1 Supernumerary Ranger. In charge of Beypore depot.
- 1 Ranger ... Forest Utilization Range Officer, Nanjangud. Now at Chedleth Mill in charge of scantlings, etc., carting of sleepers, etc.
- 1 Ranger ... Is now en route to take charge of the Kasargod and Parappa sawn material and log depots.

Logging Engineer's Division.

- 1 Ranger Is in charge of Nilambur project doing mapping and cruising work in the "Inaccessible Working Circle" of the Amarampalam range, Nilambur district.
- 1 Ranger ... Is in charge of the Andar project doing mapping and cruising work in the Andar reserve, Udipi range, North Mangalore district.
- 1 Ranger ... Is in charge of sleeper supply and road construction in the Government cinchona estate in the Anamalai, Valparai, South Coimbatore district.
- 1 Ranger ... Recently transferred to the Nilambur project for mapping and cruising. Has been in charge of mapping and cruising in the Anamalais.
- 1 Ranger ... Doing mapping and cruising work in connexion with Andar project.
- 1 Ranger ... Doing mapping and cruising work in connexion with the Nilambur project.

Forest Engineer's Division.

- 1 Ranger ...
1. Repairing the Overseer and Sub-Overseer quarters at Sethumadai.
 2. Repairing the Ranger's quarters at Anamalai.
 3. Construction of a water-supply scheme at Top slip.
 4. Constructing a store shed for the Bazaar man at Top slip.
 5. Maintenance of the telephone lines from Pollachi to Top slip.
 6. Maintenance of the Amarampalam-Anapadi road 25½ miles.
- 1 Ranger ... Construction of clerks' quarters at Ootacamund. . .
- 1 Ranger ...
1. Construction of two District Forest Officers' quarters at Kurnool.
 2. Construction of District Forest Officer's quarters at Cuddapah.
 3. In addition to the above he has been ordered to mark out and start the work of the District Forest Officer's quarters at Cocanada pending the arrival of the Forester from the Madras Forest College.

[27th February 1928]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1528 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 24 supra.]

Copy of the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction to discourage smoking by school boys.

The Director is instructed to draw the attention of the Inspecting officers and of heads of all educational institutions to the necessity for making all possible efforts to discourage smoking by school boys. In view of the permanent injury to the constitution that may result from acquiring the habit of tobacco smoking at an early age, heads of educational institutions should, as one means of discouraging the practice, prohibit all boys and students from smoking in the school or college premises or in the playgrounds.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1555 asked by Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 35 supra.]

Statement showing the number of men enlisted as constables from the depressed classes in each district in the Madras Presidency.

District.	Number of men recruited.	District.	Number of men recruited.
Ganjam	Nil.	South Arcot	2
Vizagapatam	Nil.	Tanjore	1
Jeypore	Nil.	Trichinopoly	Nil.
East Godavari	2	Madura	Nil.
West Godavari	2	Ramnad	Nil.
Kistna	Nil.	Tinnevely	1
Guntur	Nil.	Salem	5
Nellore	Nil.	Coimbatore	1
Kurnool	3	The Nilgiris	6
Bellary	Nil.	Malappuram	Nil.
Anantapur	1	Malabar	Nil.
Cuddapah	2	South Kanara	Nil.
Chittoor	Nil.	Railway Police, Madras ...	Nil.
North Arcot	2	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1
Chingleput	8		

27th February 1928]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1558 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 37 supra.]

Season remissions granted at jamabandi in the Cuddapah district in fasli 1336 (1926-27).

Taluk.	Extent.	Amount.	Officer who conducted the jamabandi.
	ACS.	RS	
Badvel	3,914	18,894	} Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet.
Rajampet	1,397	5,963	
Proddatur	891	4,071	} Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu.
Jammalamadugu	1,337	5,053	
Siddhavattam	3,781	15,626	} Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	1318	4,714	
Pulivendla	351	1,020	} Collector.
Rayachoti	3,923	13,118	
Kamalapuram	174	592	} Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti.
Total	17,086	69,128	

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1577 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 45 supra.]

Agreement.

Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council represented by _____ and the undermentioned persons, resident in the villages specified against their names in the _____ taluk, _____ district.

[Here enter names and description of panchayatdars.]

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council hereby agrees to assign the area specified in the schedule hereunto annexed to the persons above-mentioned who agree to form a panchayat and undertake the management of the same on the conditions set out below.

3. This agreement shall be in force from _____ to _____ but may be extended.

4. Vacancies in the panchayat shall be filled up by the general body of cattle-owners in the villages mentioned in the schedule subject to the approval of the Forest Panchayat Officer.

5. The Forest Panchayat Officer shall have power with the previous approval of the Collector of the district to remove any panchayatdars whose conduct as such or otherwise renders him in the opinion of such officer unfit to remain in office. The order of the Forest Panchayat Officer shall be final.

[27th February 1928]

6. *Duties of panchayat*—

(i) The panchayat shall for each full year or portion thereof that this agreement remains in force pay in advance the amount of Rs.

(ii) The panchayatdars shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the amount mentioned in clause 6 (i) above.

7. The panchayat shall meet at least once in two months to transact business.

8. It shall convene periodical meetings of the general body of cattle-owners and towards the close of every year shall produce its accounts for the scrutiny and approval of the general body.

9. The profits of the panchayat shall be utilized first for the improvement of the village forest, and then for any works of general utility to the panchayat villages.

10. It shall be the duty of the panchayat to ensure that the area assigned to it is used to the best advantage of the village community and for this end it shall

(i) prevent wilful damage to the area assigned to it for management by fire or other means;

(ii) clear and maintain boundary marks in good condition;

(iii) exclude goats from the area;

(iv) close the whole area against grazing for two months after the first rains in the year, i.e., till (month) and limit the number of cattle permitted to graze to cow units at the rate of acres per cow-unit;

(v) remove tree or bushy growth, regulate the fellings and see that all fellings are made flush with the ground;

[NOTE.—The provision is to be struck out in the agreement if the panchayat is not authorized to cut trees.]

(vi) allow the cutting of manure leaves only from shrubs and under-growths in an area not exceeding part of the block, viz., acres as marked out by the staff of the Forest Panchayat Officer annually by rotation;

(vii) refrain from and prevent the sale of fuel, timber and manure leaves to persons not resident in the panchayat villages;

(viii) report to the Tahsildar any offence for which prosecution is desired, or when the offence may be compounded, recommend to him the amount for which composition may be sanctioned;

(ix) maintain the following accounts and registers in the form prescribed from time to time by the Forest Panchayat Officer:—

(1) Cash register.

(3) Permit forms in duplicate.

(2) Permit-holders' register.

(4) Minute book.

11. The panchayat shall have power—

(i) to issue permits and charge fees for grazing and for the removal of manure leaves, fuel and small timber for agricultural implements in the area assigned to them at the following rates;

(ii) to exclude any cattle from the area or to set apart any portion in the area for a particular class of cattle;

(iii) to exclude the cattle of any person who recklessly or mischievously sets fire to or otherwise causes damage to the area or who removes tree-growth for sale or who disobeys orders issued by the panchayat in exercise of the powers conferred upon it;

[27th February 1928]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1586 asked by Basheer Ahmad Saeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 49 supra.]

I

Number of elementary schools intended for Muslims in the South Arcot district.

Management.	Number of schools for boys and girls.
Government	Nil.
Municipal councils	5
Taluk boards	42
Private managements	8
Total ...	55

There are no secondary schools solely intended for Muslims in the South Arcot district.

II

Expenditure on schools specially intended for Muhammadan boys and girls in the South Arcot district during 1926-27.

	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government—						
Boys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board—						
Boys	96	..	2,142	..	..	2,238
Girls	1,070	..	151	..	..	1,221
Local Board—						
Boys	6,804	9,300	..	..	..	16,104
Girls	4,413	150	..	..	..	4,563
Aided—						
Boys .. .. .	..	..	..	94	175	269
Girls	228	..	..	..	56	284
Unaided—						
Boys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	600	600
Girls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—						
Boys	6,900	9,300	2,142	94	775	19,211
Girls	5,711	150	151	..	56	6,068
Grand total ..	12,611	9,450	2,293	94	831	25,279

27th February 1928]

III

*Expenditure on schools intended for Adi-Dravidas in the
South Arcot district during 1926-27.*

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fee.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	26,323	(monthly labour schools)			..	26,223
Local	20,277	21,915	..	..	..	42,192
Municipal	48	..	2,066	..	..	2,114
Aided	30,433	..	..	2,483	35,629	68,545
Unaided .. ..	..	..	..	941	2,440	3,381
Total	76,881	21,915	2,066	3,424	38,069	1,42,455

Note.—Schools are not maintained for specific classes among non-Muslims except for Adi-Dravidas.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[27th February 1928]

IV
Percentage of school-going population to total population in the South Arcot district.

Classes of the community.	Population of the South Arcot district according to the census of 1921.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
		Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.
Hindus including depressed classes, etc.	2,183,771	76,884	3.52	83,542	3.82	91,520	4.19	78,465	4.51	107,341	4.92
Muhammadians	67,061	4,853	7.23	5,214	7.77	5,333	7.95	5,881	8.47	5,886	8.78
Christians including Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	64,654	4,095	6.33	4,149	6.42	4,518	6.98	5,255	8.08	5,526	8.55
Others	4,599	5	..	61	1.32	176	3.82	881	19.15	274	5.96